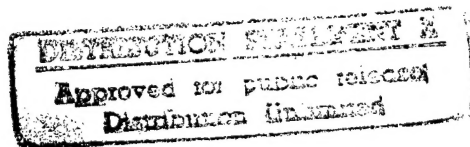


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26 MAY 1987

Korean Affairs Report



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Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

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26 MAY 1987

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Seoul Skeptical of Military Talks Proposal (Cho Mun-hyon; PUKHAN, No 3, Mar 87).....	1
Consultative Council Issues White Paper on Chon's Schemes (KCNA, 27 Apr 87).....	8
DPRK Commentary on South's 'Counterpropaganda' Over Dialogue (Cho Tong-ik; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 27 Apr 87).....	10
Daily Denounces South's Anti-DPRK 'Smear Campaign' (KCNA, 25 Apr 87).....	12
NODONG SINMUN Denounces Chon Group's 'Fascist Rampage' (KCNA, 27 Apr 87).....	14
NODONG SINMUN on South's Treachery Against Dialogue, Detente (KCNA, 26 Apr 87).....	15
Briefs	
Student Protests in South Reported	17
South's Opposition Flays Chon Tu-hwan	17

OLYMPICS

NODONG SINMUN on Construction of Kwangbok Street (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 26 Apr 87).....	18
Briefs	
Comments on Olympics Participation	23

SOUTH KOREA

ECONOMY

- Dangerous Signs in Monetary Policy Reported
(Kwon Tae-u; MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 16 Feb 87)..... 24

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Boom in Auto Industry Stimulates Related Industries
(Kim Song-won; MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 28 Mar 87)..... 28

NORTH KOREA

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

- NODONG SINMUN May Day Editorial
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 30 Apr 87)..... 31

MILITARY AFFAIRS

- KPA Celebrates 55th Anniversary
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 Apr 87)..... 36
- Moscow Photo Exhibit 36
Anniversary Meeting in Moscow 37
- LSWY's Close Ties With KPA Stressed
(NODONG CHONGYON, 20 Feb 87)..... 38
- Military Power Compared, Contrasted
(Pae Myong-o; TONGIL NONCHONG, No 6, Dec 86)..... 41
- Reportage on KPA Founding Anniversary
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 24, 25 Apr 87)..... 54
- NODONG SINMUN 25 Apr Editorial 54
Leaders Lay Wreaths at Taesongsan Cemetery 59

ECONOMY

- Daily on Fulfilling 7-Year Plan
(Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 1 May 87)..... 61
- Daily on Economic Organizational Work
(Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 29 Apr 87)..... 69

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Three Revolutions Teams Push Tech Innovations (Kim Sang-Ho; NODONG SINMUN, 15 Feb 87).....	72
---	----

FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

Inter-Korean Dialogue Urged (Voice of National Salvation to South Korea, 24 Apr 87; Pyongyang Domestic Service, various dates).....	75
Call for Political-Military Talks	75
Moscow Press Conference on Spokesman's Statement	78
Choe Yong-hae Denounces South's Statement on Talks	79
UAWPK Chairman's Denunciation, by Pak Su-tong	81
Chon's Power Grip, Misuse Decried (Pyongyang Domestic Service, various dates).....	83
Chon's Attempt To Remain in Power Denounced	83
Commentator on Increase of Suppression, by Cho Tong-ik	85
GFTUK Chairman's Denunciation, by Kim Pong-chu	87
Plot for Long-term Power Denounced, by Cho Tong-ik	88
NODONG SINMUN Commentary	90
Comment on Prayer Breakfast	95
Anti-Chon Rallies, Movement Commented (Voice of National Salvation to South Korea, 19 Apr, 4 May 87).....	97
VNA Urges Popularization of Struggle, by Kim	97
VNS on Direction of Student Movement	100
University Professors' Statement Supported	104
Pyongyang Commentator Denounces Military Exercises in South (Cho Tong-ik; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 5 May 87).....	106
VNS on Lilley's Meeting With NKDP Lawmaker (Voice of National Salvation to South Korea, 1 May 87)...	108
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Afghan Leader (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 26 Apr 87).....	110
Daily Disputes South's Reports on African Involvement (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 Apr 87).....	111
Commentary Assails DJP Statement on RDP (Kim Kyong-pok; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 4 May 87)....	113
Briefs	
Group of 77 Meeting in Havana	115
U.S. Aerial Espionage Reported	115

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOUL SKEPTICAL OF MILITARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 3, Mar 87 pp 56-63

[Article by Cho Mun-hyon: "North Korea's Intention in Proposing the High-level Political and Military Talks"]

[Text] Repeat Proposal and Counter Proposal

North Korea proposed opening high level political and military talks, as was stated in the state of nation speech by Kim Il-song, during the first meeting of the eighth Supreme People's Assembly on 30 December. On 10 January, Yi Kun-mo, director of the Political Bureau, and O Chin-u, director of Military Affairs, sent a letter to the prime minister and the minister of defense of South Korea. In this letter, a formal suggestion was made for a meeting at Panmunjom for the purpose of holding political and military talks at the deputy prime minister level.

President Chon Tu-hwan made a response to that suggestion on the 12th of January in the state of the nation speech. He stressed that North Korea must stop the construction of a dam in the Kumkang Mountain so that utilization of the common rivers for water resource would continue according to their mutual agreement. Also, to improve the South-North relationship, Red Cross meetings, economic conferences, and other meetings should be resumed. He urged that a response from North Korea on the high level meeting was imperative. On the 14th of January, South Korean representatives of the North-South Meeting issued a joint communique saying that the dialogue must be resumed as soon as possible. Again, there was repetition of the proposals and counter proposals.

Carrying on a dialogue is the only wise choice, and it is a privileged right of people. The only means for improving the North-South relationship or for bringing about unification, is dialogue between the two parties. For this reason, we realize that a dialogue is quite important, and we have been carefully maintaining a spark so that it can continue. We cannot say that all dialogues are either good or solve all of the problems. We must realize that a dialogue is not a magic wand. Attitudes can change through dialogue, but at the same time they may harden and the parties involved may drift apart. Frequently, in such a case, the result will be misunderstanding, and a wall of

distrust will be built. North Korea hopes to open the dialogue through every possible avenue, but South Korea is looking at these avenues with a critical eye because of their desire that the meeting bring forth fruitful results.

Perhaps the suggestion for political and military talks is untimely, for as far as the meeting agenda is concerned, it is very difficult to accept either its good intentions or genuineness. In the final analysis, there are too many faulty points and pitfalls; therefore, it is impossible to believe that North Korea has changed its attitude. In this report, the precise situation of the North-South dialogue, i.e., the view of the South by the North, the high level political and military talks, and the logic behind those talks, as well as their characteristics and background, will be discussed.

South-North Talk Is a Tool for the Unification Through Bolshevization.

It is obvious that the conceptualization and the actions of North Korea are becoming very odd. For example, the family is the experimental unit for the theory of revolution and the basic unit of production. Also, marriage is the joining together of socialist soldiers. Without reservation, the most shameful thing in the world is defined as the worship of icons and deification. This thought process is definitely distorted. Even a big lie can be justified under the name of social revolution. The 25 June conflict is propagandized as an invasion of North by South. In October 1983, a Foreign Ministry communique stated that the Langoon, Burma killing was not a North Korean conspiracy, instead it was South Korea's own doing. At any rate, their understanding of this incident and their behavior regarding it are quite odd.

Recently, the Kim Man-chul family fled, but North Korea denied this. Actually, on 24 January, Son Song-pil, chairman, North Korean Red Cross, made a formal request of the Japanese Red Cross to confer with its chairman concerning the abovementioned incident. North Korea really has a thick skin to come up with such an idea. One can deduce from such actions, that the inner workings of the North-South talks will not be sound. The extrinsic and propagandizing idea is obviously different than the inherent pursuit.

In the anti-South strategy, one must realize that the status of the North-South talks is not an urgent agenda. One notes that as a part of the treaty, the unification of the Korean Peninsula is to be through Bolshevization. The first step, a peaceful one, is the complete withdrawal of all U.S. Army personnel along with the dismantling of the present South Korean Government in order to set up the peoples' government, and thus revolutionize South Korea. Also included is a nonpeaceful means, which is to invade South Korea when an opportune time arises. These are the two methods of unification.

To achieve unification through Bolshevization, North Korea adapted itself to reinforce the power of the third revolution. The talks are strictly based on unification through Bolshevization and topics are related to that line. In view of this, unification is nothing but a tool for reinforcing the power of the revolution. The talks are a fake peace offering, which pander to the international opinion that North Korea is genuinely concerned about the

stabilization of the peninsula. This false image will absorb the internal struggles, and this can be used as a tool for maintaining the tense social environment.

North Korea Fears Meaningful Results of the Talks

In North Korea, therefore, the real value of these talks rests in the propaganda they generate, while the actual outcome is of little concern. Furthermore, North Korea fears any positive development and exchange of ideas coming from the talks, and it intends to break them off before reaching any conclusions. Apparently, it is the desire of North Korea to agree to very abstract items which can be used for propaganda purposes. Repeatedly, a new agenda has been mentioned that may be used for propaganda purposes which is by now a part of their stereotypical tactics. In other words, their actions are intended to show that North Korea is taking a leading part in the talks, and that it is their participation in the talks that is keeping them alive, while, in fact, North Korea's fear is that a meaningful outcome will be reached. Their actions are analogous to that situation in which one digs for water, but changes to another spot just before striking it.

In the seventies, a similar situation occurred during meetings of the Red Cross and the South-North Coordinating Committee, after which North Korea was categorically denounced. As is well known, whenever the opportunity arises, North Korea criticizes the 4 July communique. Also, North Korea stressed that the three main aims of unification, which it respects, are independence, self-reliance, and peace, but it continues to shy away from the committee. South Korea notes that the committee is developing on course and a director has been named. On the contrary, North Korea has not named a director yet. Another good example of the way that North Korea operates is that they made the suggestion that one Korean Olympic team be sent to the Los Angeles Olympic games in March 1984, but that suggestion was made only 6 months before the games. Practically, it was impossible to form a combined team on such short notice. Again, this suggestion was made only for purposes of propaganda.

In 1985, a conference to discuss the Red Cross meeting to reopen the dispersed family matter had been expected to produce some results, but at that moment North Korea closed the door. The reason was the Team Spirit military maneuvers. South Korea requested a resumption of the meeting, and the response from North Korea was that there was no realistic value in it. It is obvious that as soon as an exchange of citizens and materials takes place, North Korea's propaganda will be exposed, i.e., the supremacy of socialist society. It is feared that the North Koreans will see the truth. It has been said that South Koreans are naked and hungry, while the North Koreans are living well. These ideas are a reflection of a need to preserve power and of an unstable society.

Distorted View of South by North

This distorted view could be a major hindrance to the South-North dialogue. Apparently, the North is appealing to the left-leaning students and anti-American slogans, and it intends to utilize the political situation to assist in the South Korea revolution and the withdrawal of U.S. forces. In fact, the

South-North meeting will be used as a means for stimulating antigovernment sentiment among people and an anti-American movement.

Summarizing the news and articles from the North, the view of the South by the North is extremely distorted. Their point is that the South is dependent, and unification will be achieved by freeing them from the United States. Extrinsicly, the economy of the South has grown, but this growth is from foreign investment and therefore it is analogous to a sand castle. Additionally, the economy of the South has developed around a big cartel, causing an imbalance in the distribution of wealth, a sense of incongruity, and poverty. The problems among the worker class, which has been alienated by the distribution of wealth and by social class, are not caused by any economic problems but by the politicking and collusion of the cartels and the capitalists. Hence, it is urgent that a change be brought about in the present conditions through an antigovernment movement. Those students, who are concerned with the socioeconomic conditions, realize that the crux of the problems are political, and the only method for change is to break away from the comprador capitalist enterprising culture. The North evaluated that the intensification of anti-American feelings is a preliminary condition for freeing the South from such a culture.

Although their reasons for feelings of discontent with present conditions may be different, as far as the negation of present conditions and the antigovernment sentiment are concerned, the students and the working class may be easily united. By using such circumstances, the foundation of the revolution of a peoples' democracy can be achieved. The present political force may easily jeopardize the emergency political control capacity. Additionally, when the transfer of power takes place in 1988, political unrest will occur at all levels. The North believes that the period around 1988 will be the high tide for revolution.

Thread of Appeasement in Talks

An era of appeasement in the dialogue is coming. So far, the North's view of the South is not based on fact but, rather, it is based on the ideology of the North and then molded into that frame of ideology. Needless to say, this is characteristic. The concept of unification is based on the freedom of the people, and it is believed that freedom in the South will not come through dialogue which is a very doctrinaire view indeed.

The logic is as follows: (1) only the North was liberated from external forces on 15 August, (2) the peoples' revolution brought a democratic society to the classless people, (3) a contented and blessed society exists in North Korea, (4) these results are due to the leadership of the great leader Kim Il-song and the North Korean Workers Party, (5) an immediate task is to liberate the South and help those people there who are under severe hardship, (6) to liberate South Korea, the North must open a channel for dialogue, and (7) the North will accept unification with the South when the existing reactionary bourgeois government has retreated and a new peoples' government has been established. In principle, due to present conditions, a dialogue between North and South seems an impossibility.

On the other hand, the North, realizing its internal troubles, has established a new facet in the dialogue. Lately, it has been noticed that the North is beginning to be more programmatic in its view and this is seen as a manifestation of their realization of the economic advantage resulting from the dialogue. Frequently, Kim Il-song has hinted of the possibility of a dialogue in his new year's speech as well as foreign news service interviews, etc.

From such a dichotomous situation as exists in the power structure of the North, it is very possible that there might be factions such as uncompromising and compromising groups, as well as prodialogue and antidialogue groups. The North is in a period in which it is difficult to predict their exact attitude toward the dialogue, and it is the beginning of an era of uncertainty and instability.

The basic strategy of the North toward dialogue is doctrinaire, and it has some elements of modification and appeasement. The core, as indicated previously, is the development of an anti-South political campaign based on a political propagatizing principle. The North has determined that the political situation in the South is one of turmoil, i.e., a left leaning trend, and it is attempting to disrupt national opinion and to stir up the society. In short, it is a fake peace offering and, in essence, the main attitude toward the talks is to contribute the least possible efforts in cultural and other exchanges, in other words, a negative attitude is the main component.

The Peculiarity of High Level Political and Military Talks

High level political and military talks were proposed in a speech by Kim Il-song at the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly on 30 December 1986. In that speech, the following was on the agenda: cessation of slander and defamation, total cooperation, the easing and reduction of military power, the establishment of the demilitarized zone into a peaceful zone, the cessation of large-scale military maneuvers, and respect for the authority and organization of the neutral nation inspection committee.

There are many peculiarities in the proposal. First, it has been suggested that a correction should be made concerning the idea that the military problems stem from the idea that the United States has the real authority. In other words, the suggestion is to open a direct dialogue between South and North, that is, talks between the United States and the North or the South-North-United States would be changed to a talks between only the two parties, South and North. This change is noteworthy.

Secondly, the agenda included "cessation of slander and defamation," along with cooperation in many aspects and the reality of exchanges which indicates that it is intended that the talks should be continued to iron out political confrontation. It also included "the establishment of the demilitarized zone into a peaceful zone." This indicates the acceptance of the suggestion by the cease-fire committee and more than 20 test projects, for the demilitarization and peaceful use of the demilitarized zone.

Thirdly, in the early seventies, when the talks began, Kim Il-song had expressed in his state of nation speech, his intention to open direct talks between South and North. The North approached the South with possible and rational problems, and not with fundamental problems. This is a noteworthy point. It may be only external progressive appearance.

The fact of the matter is that the North is categorically demanding the withdrawal of the United States and nuclear arms, and is trying to impede progress in the resumption of the dispersed family problem and economic exchanges, which are very practical problems. It is then preparing the foundation for 3-party talks and 3-party military talks as a peace offense tactic.

Disruption of National Opinion and Taking Advantage of a Rocky Political Situation

The North intends to pander to international and domestic opinion through the high level political and military talks prior to the opening of the 1988 Olympica Games by stabilizing the Korean Penninsula and improving the relationship between the North and the South. At the same time, it will continue to stir up the internal political situation and national opinion since the South is expecting to amend the constitution, hold elections, and provide for the transfer of power.

A detailed analysis showed the following. First, the North is intending to take advantage of the rocky political and social situation of the South by interrupting the smooth amending of the constitution (add to the ideological dispute and influencing national opinion) and by aiding and protecting activity promoting communism and the left-leaning faction. Also, through the decline of anticommunist sentiment, a political crisis would be created, and this will reinforce the revolution.

Secondly, as to the domestic aspect, the North is acting as if it has hegemony in the unification problem and the South-North relation, and this false image is being used as a useful propaganda ploy to solidify the leadership and to create tension in the society, as well as to maintain the status quo. Thirdly, regarding the international aspect, the North is trying to disturb the situation by creating an image of offering peace and pandering to international opinion, and, at the same time, she expects the South to loose face. Fourthly, the real intention could be to maintain the idea of South-North talks, while still scheming to sever the U.S.-Korean relationship and avoid the Red Cross meeting and the economic conference, which are practical and programmatic matters.

The North puts emphasis only on the propaganda value of the talks and their routine practice is to prevent any positive outcome from the meeting by submitting new problems so as to disrupt the talks. They will then submit a motion for a new meeting which will be used as propaganda. So far the North has been dreaming up new meetings, one after another; namely, three party talks in 1984, national assembly talks in 1985, the three party military talks in 1986, and then political and military talks in 1987. The menu has been changing constantly. Since the inception of the political and military talks,

Ho Tam and O Kuk-yol were identified as being in support of the talks and a series of public statements were made. During January, about 20 such public statements were made! This proves the use of the talks as a propaganda ploy.

Prospect of South-North Talks and Recognition of Our Duty

The North rejected the letter concerning utilization of water resources in relation to the construction of the Kumkang dam, but instead political and military talks were suggested. In addition the North incessantly slanders and presents distorted views of the South. For these reasons the possibility of South-North talks is becoming slimmer.

The neighboring nations have been induced to help lessen the tension between the 2 Koreas, after 42 years of separation. At this juncture, we must reflect on the awakening of the people of Korea as well as the pressure on them to open a talks and to push toward unification. The North is burdened with an enormous military expenditure and is in need of new economic goals, and self-revitalization. The North has many specifics to be realized, and for this reason talks are inevitable.

The military issue on the Korean Peninsula is highly sensitive and this is the crux of the problem. It is needless to say that peace will eliminate the tension and fear of another war, and peace is the most urgent task for the South-North relationship. The more difficult the problem the more mutual trust is needed, and only in this way will a foundation be laid to solve the problems. Closing the door, which is already opened, and beginning a new dialogue is not a healthy attitude. The South expects to see as the objective solving the problems which can be readily solved.

It is evident that the state of nation speech given by Kim Il-song suggested accepting a kind of suffering to solve national problems. The South must recognize that it too must have the responsibility and capability of improving South-North relations. It is imperative that the South must recognize these roles.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON CHON'S SCHEMES

SK271103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)--The consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification issued a white paper on April 25 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's schemes for realizing "constitutional revision seeking a parliamentary-cabinet system" and long-term office under the present fascist "constitution" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The white paper says the scheme of the South Korean "Democratic Justice Party" for deceptive "constitutional revision to establish a parliamentary-cabinet system" is one for the prolongation of the present military fascist dictatorial system.

According to the white paper, under the "parliamentary-cabinet system" the puppet president is obligated to nominate as a candidate for the "prime minister" a person who is recommended by the No one party occupying more than half of the seats in the "National Assembly" and it elects him by the consent of more than half of the registered "National Assemblymen."

In the "proposal for constitutional revision," all the ruling power and administrative authority are in the hands of the "prime minister."

The "proposal for constitutional revision" largely weakened the position and power of the "National Assembly" and "court," which are on a par with the "prime minister," and codified the predominance of the "prime minister".

This, after all, means that the "prime minister" is allowed by law not only to maintain his dictatorship, not subjected to any "inspection of national administration" and "non-confidence" of the "National Assembly" during its five-year term but also to remain in power indefinitely by the method of continuously holding "premiership" since there is no provision about the term of the "prime minister."

This "proposal for constitutional revision" trumped up by the "DJP" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists is practically little different in essence from the present military fascist dictatorial system of Chon Tu-hwan as it only changed the name of the present puppet president dictatorial system through the "indirect presidential election" by the paid "electoral college" to that of the "prime minister" dictatorial system through the "indirect election" by the "National Assembly."

In putting forward the "proposal for constitutional revision to establish a parliamentary-cabinet system," unacceptable to anyone, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique seek a criminal design to shift the blame for rupture of an "agreed constitutional revision" onto the opposition parties and democratic forces and keep, in actuality, the present military fascist dictatorship through "indirect presidential election" under the present "constitution."

Referring to the long-term office scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group under the present fascist "constitution," the white paper says:

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on April 13, as soon as the "New Korea Democratic Party" was disrupted, announced an "important decision" to "elect the electoral college and the 'president' within this year under the present 'constitution' and 'transfer power' in February next year and resume the debate on constitutional revision after hosting the Olympics".

This was based on their original script.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "April 13 important decision" is virtually an "April 13 coup d'etat". This is aimed to block the opposition forces' movement for a "constitutional revision to establish direct presidential election system" under the pretext of postponing the "debate" on the ruling party's "constitutional revision proposal for parliamentary-cabinet system" after the '88 Olympics, realize the "DJP's" reassumption of power by "electing" the puppet president with a seven year term from 1988 to 1995 according to the "indirect presidential election system" under the present fascist "constitution" and prolong the present military fascist dictatorial system.

Facts clearly show that although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are more vociferously blowing the trumpet of "peaceful change of power" in February next year, they intend to maintain the present military fascist dictatorial system through the reassumption of power under the present fascist "constitution" after appeasing the opposition parties with the "DJP's" "proposal for constitutional revision for parliamentary-cabinet system," which veiled the puppet president dictatorship as a "prime minister" dictatorship.

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CSO: 4100/181

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK COMMENTARY ON SOUTH'S 'COUNTERPROPAGANDA' OVER DIALOGUE

SK290142 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Shameless Counterpropaganda"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are preposterously slandering and defaming the statement by the spokesman of our State Administration Council, which has clarified our principled stand toward North-South dialogue, through their government-patronized propaganda media. On 25 April, the NAEOE NEWS Agency, one of the machination organizations of the puppet National Security Planning Agency, slandered the statement of the spokesman of our State Administration Council, saying that it is a declaration of unilaterally refusing North-South dialogue, that it is a calculated scheme designed to aggravate tension on the eve of the Olympics, and the like.

Along with this, on 26 April THE KOREA HERALD, the puppets' government-patronized English-language newspaper, also slandered us, saying that Pyongyang is trying to shift all responsibility for the aggravation of tension caused by its boycott of North-South dialogue on to Seoul. This is indeed shameless counterpropaganda like the thief turning on his master with a club.

Who is refusing North-South dialogue? Who has desperately opposed the alleviation of tension? This has been vividly revealed in the different stands and attitudes that the North and South have assumed for the past 4 months in connection with North-South dialogue.

It is a well-known fact that we have shown a flexible and magnanimous attitude in order to resume the North-South dialogue and to alleviate tension at any cost by making concessions to the South Korean side and by accepting with magnanimity its assertions.

However, the South Korean authorities have assumed the attitude of refusing everything by rejecting all our sincere and patient proposals for dialogue and by coming up with various unwarranted excuses and preconditions. When we put forward a proposal for holding high-level political and military talks, the South Korean authorities talked about unconditional resumption of the existing dialogues. When we advanced a proposal for simultaneously holding high-level political and military talks and the existing dialogues, they

asserted holding premiers' talks. When we, agreeing to hold premiers' talks, advanced a new epochal proposal for holding a preliminary meeting for the premier's talks, they refused it and insisted on holding so-called talks on water resources.

This is precisely a challenge to our side and mockery of dialogue itself. Their words and behavior are precisely not only an open declaration of rejecting all talks between the North and South, but also a declaration of opposing detente.

Through the statement of the spokesman of the State Administration Council our side has expressed our firm stand of not begging those who are turning a deaf ear to dialogue and who are opposing it for it. This is a just step.

Nevertheless, those who have opposed dialogue are making far-fetched insinuations, babbling that the North has refused dialogue and that it is attempting to aggravate tension. This is preposterous.

The South Korean puppets, after breaking off North-South dialogue or bringing them to a state of suspension, have resorted to counterpropaganda in a bid to shift responsibility for this onto our side. This is their hackneyed practice. In the 1970's, after breaking off the North-South dialogue, the South Korean puppets tried to shift responsibility for this onto us. After suspending the multilateral dialogues in the early parts of 1985 and 1986 with the provocative "Team Spirit" war exercises, the rascals preposterously slandered us in connection with the suspension of the dialogues.

After again breaking off the hard-won chance of North-South dialogue this time, the rascals have resorted to dirty smear propaganda. The aim of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's frantic maneuvers to reverse black and white is all too clear. By refusing dialogue without reason and without any reasonable logic the rascals have laid bare to the world again their true colors as the group of traitors who are challenging dialogue, detente, and peace, and as dirty puppets who have responded to sincerity and magnanimity with ill will and provocation. Thus, they have been subjected to condemnation and denunciation from the people at home and abroad.

The statement of the spokesman of our State Administration Council has won great support and sympathy from our people and the peace-loving people of the world. They are now condemning the puppets' attitude of refusing North-South dialogue. This has resulted in further driving the Chon Tu-hwan ring into a predicament. Because of this trend, the rascals are now trying to mislead public opinion and to divert attention at home and abroad elsewhere by preposterously slandering us through their government-patronized propaganda media, and thus by concealing their true nature of opposing dialogue and peace.

However, this is a foolish act. The puppets should realize that their act of seeking confrontation, tension, and war is by no means conducive to them and should act discreetly.

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CSO: 4110/135

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH'S ANTI-DPRK 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

SK250524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary flays the South Korean puppets for conducting these days with a greater zeal a smear campaign against us by employing paid foreign media.

Almost all the reptile radios of the South Korean puppets, allegedly quoting a report from Brussels, foreigners' "lectures" and foreign magazines, reported that our "anti-tank rockets and rifles were captured", we are stepping up military infiltration into Africa, playing the role of "protection army" and "gendarme" in that region and serving others' "expansionist policy", the commentary says, and continues: This is a sheer fabrication and shameless smear campaign.

The false reports of paid radios of South Korea are a product of the last resort of the South Korean puppets who, frightened at the daily rising international position of our republic and their steady isolation as an international orphan, try to block this at any cost.

The South Korean puppets feel extremely uneasy about their ever more serious position of lonely orphan and are trying their hardest to save themselves from this position.

In telling a lie that we are stepping up military infiltration into African countries and playing the "role of gendarme" there, the South Korean puppets scheme to drive a wedge between our country and African countries which are developing their relations on good terms and create a crack in the bonds of their fraternal friendship.

This is an intolerable insult to the new-emerging African countries which have won their national independence and are striving for independent development.

What cannot be overlooked all the more is that they reported that we sent troops to African countries in accordance with someone's strategy.

To tell the truth, it is the South Korean puppets themselves who are dancing to the tune of others.

The South Korean puppets who are playing the role of a "shock force" in the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to foil the new emerging nation's cause of independence against imperialism, are speaking ill of us. This reminds one of a thief calling others thief.

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CSO: 4100/181

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON GROUP'S 'FASCIST RAMPAGE'

SK270532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the fascist rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan group to stay in power.

A signed commentary of the paper notes that the fascist clique issued an "emergency alert order" and kicked up a row of massive arrests in Seoul on the night of April 21 by letting loose more than 12,000 police in their current wholesale mobilisation of the repressive forces in a crackdown on the democratic forces, and have sealed off major universities in Seoul and local towns.

It says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group is making a desperate bid to prolong the power of the "Democratic Justice Party" without difficulty after stifling with bayonets all the democratic forces standing in its way.

Only the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who have no idea of the nation and politics and know nothing but sword-brandishing can savagely wield the bayonets at the bare-handed people who desire democracy.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are standing behind the scene of the bloody rowdyism in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists seek to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea by extending the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system and the Chon Tu-hwan group is set on prolonging its power at any cost by binding the people in chair to fascism under the patronage of its master.

But the bayonet is not all-powerful.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is following the spectre of the "Yusin" dictator and racing headlong to its grave by resorting to sanguinary fascist frenzy.

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CSO: 4100/181

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S TREACHERY AGAINST DIALOGUE, DETENTE

SK260856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)--The South Korean authorities made it plain that they did not want dialogue and relaxation of tensions and stopped of their own accord to be our dialogue partner. Such being the case, we have no intention to beg dialogue of those who shun and oppose it, though dialogue is dear and relaxation of tensions is urgent.

NODONG SINMUN Sunday says this, commenting on the statement of a spokesman of the administration council April 24, in which our side clarified our principled stand toward North-South dialogue.

The signed commentary titled "Treacherous Act Against Dialogue and Detente" says:

In its statement our side exposed the South Korean side's unwarrantable stand of refusing dialogue and declared in plain terms that the South Korean side should be held wholly responsible for the consequences of its treacherous act in blocking even the channel of North-South dialogue put on the order of the day after so long a time.

This is just a step reflecting the will of the whole nation.

The South Korean rulers are now bringing forward "talks on hydraulic resources" as a precondition to the dialogue, the "talks" which we can never accept and is not a question to be discussed between North and South and, therefore, is devoid of justification. This is, after all, a refusal to have North-South dialogue.

And the South Korean side insists on "resumption of suspended dialogues" as a precondition to a high-level political talk. This is also a far-fetched assertion.

While talking about the resumption of the suspended dialogues, it insists on economic and Red Cross talks only, evading to touch upon a preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks which would discuss the publication of a "joint non-aggression declaration" between North and South.

While fighting shy of talks actually conducive to the relaxation of tensions and insisting on talks which can in no way help solve problems, the South Korean side says the question of premiers' talks can be taken up only after "conditions of trust" are created. Then when are they going to have premiers' talks? It is clear that the South Korean side does not intend to solve the question of peace and reunification through dialogue, but drag on time in this way and take advantage of it to set the stage for the creation of "two Koreas" by freezing division.

After all, the premiers' talks advertised by the South Korean side is an empty talk and a lever for putting a spoke in the wheels of our proposal for high-level political and military talks supported within and without. And its call for "talks on hydraulic resources" and "resumption of suspended talks" are nothing but a brake on high-level political talks.

The sum total of the past months since we proposed North-South high-level political and military talks is that the South Korean side is seeking only confrontation, increased tension and war, while our side is showing all sincerity for North-South dialogue, detente and peace.

The South Korean side's dialogue-negating declaration is, to all intents and purposes, a declaration of confrontation and war and a declaration of fascism and division.

It goes without saying that the South Korean rulers' stand of refusing dialogue is based on a scenario of the U.S. imperialists to keep South Korea permanently as a forward nuclear base and realise their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and Asia.

MINJU CHOSON on the same day comes out with a commentary headlined "We Will not Tolerate the Stance Against Dialogue" and PYONGYANG SINMUN a commentary captioned "unpardonable act of treachery."

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CSO: 4100/181

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STUDENT PROTESTS IN SOUTH REPORTED--Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)--A memorial service for patriotic student Pak Chong-chol who was tortured to death 100 days ago by the South Korean fascist clique was held on April 23 at Seoul University, participated by more than 1,500 students, according to a foreign press report. A statement issued at the memorial bitterly accused the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique of achieving ill fame by torture and murder of patriots and "stifling democracy by unilaterally suspending constitutional debate". After the memorial students turned out to an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration, chanting slogans "Down with the murderous 'regime'", "Drive out Americans who are behind the military dictatorship", and so on. Meanwhile, over 800 students of Seoul University held a fierce demonstration, shouting "Chon Tu-hwan, step down" and "Stop torture of political prisoners". On the same day, over 200 students of Koryo University held a rally in memory of the late Pak Chong-chol and went over to a demonstration. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 25 Apr 87 SK] /6662

SOUTH'S OPPOSITION FLAYS CHON TU-HWAN--Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)--Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and chairman of the preparatory committee for the tentatively-named party for reunification and democracy, laid bare the fraudulence of the "special announcement" issued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealing the long-term office [word indistinct] of the "Democratic Justice Party", according to South Korean newspaper TONGA ILBO. In his letter to meetings for founding the party's local chapters which began on April 20 he said "The present 'regime' has unilaterally withdrawn its promise of democratic-oriented constitutional revision, the desire of the people and a point of agreement. This is mockery of the people and camouflage for long term office, exposing that it had not had the least intention to change the constitution through agreement from the beginning". Earlier, on April 13, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan made a "special announcement", Kim Yong-sam denounced it and renewed his determination to fight for a constitutional revision seeking direct "presidential" election. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Apr 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/181

OLYMPICS

NODONG SINMUN ON CONSTRUCTION OF KWANGBOK STREET

SK030207 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 26 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 27 April editorial: "The Entire Party, the Entire Country, and All the People Should Turn Out to Actively Accelerate the Construction of Kwangbok Street"]

[Text] Today, upholding the farsighted plan of the party, we are vigorously accelerating major construction projects, including the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon complex and the Taechon power plant. We must expedite the date of operation of these plants under construction by further accelerating their construction. In particular, we must complete the construction of Kwangbok Street at the earliest possible date by concentrating the efforts of the entire party, the entire country, and all the people on the construction of the street.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The construction of major plants and other projects which are carried out according to the plan of the party and under its guidance is a bold blueprint to strengthen the economic might of the country and, in particular, to smoothly resolve the food, clothing, and housing problems of the people. It is also an important and rewarding task to ensure the happy future of our people.

Accelerating the construction of Kwangbok Street is one of the most important tasks facing us today. The construction of Kwangbok Street is a very significant construction which is being carried out by the bold and broad operation of our party.

The construction of Kwangbok Street and other construction projects in Pyongyang is the honorable and rewarding task to brilliantly embody the party's grand plan for building the capital and, in particular, to successfully ensure the holding of the 13th world youth and student festival to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989 under the slogan of "for solidarity against imperialism and for peace and friendship" and the North-South cohosting of the Olympics.

Therefore, unfolding the plan to build an unprecedentedly large-scale and modern street on Kwangbok Street in Mangyongdae District, the historic cradle of the revolution, our party has wisely led the entire party, the entire country, and all the people to successfully carry out the construction of the street.

As a result, since the construction began 6 months ago, the construction of roads, multistoried apartment buildings, and the sports and cultural installations and facilities in Angol village has been pushed ahead as scheduled.

Also, great success has been registered in the construction of various facilities such as the Nungna stadium, Nungna bridge, Yanggakdo soccer stadium, Youth hall, and indoor sports stadium. This is clear proof that our party's grand plan to build the capital city has been outstandingly implemented. However, reality demands that greater efforts be concentrated on the construction of Kwangbok Street and other ongoing construction projects so that the construction may be further accelerated.

Recently, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught again that the entire party, the entire country, and all of the people should concentrate efforts on the construction of Kwangbok Street and the construction of various other facilities to be used for the 13th world youth and student festival. He also elucidated the direction and methods for the acceleration of the construction.

Supporting the construction of Kwangbok Street and the facilities to be used for the world youth and student festival with labor and materially and technologically is a lofty duty of our party members and working people at present. It is also the honorable task of glorifying the achievements attained by our party in carrying out the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

Once we have completed the construction of Kwangbok Street by concentrating efforts on it, the achievements attained by our party in the entire course of socialist construction and its achievements in the 1970's and the 1980's in particular, which amazed the people of the world, will be further glorified forever.

All party members and working people throughout the country, by unanimously rushing forward, upholding the party's policy of vigorously supporting the construction of facilities to be used for the world youth and student festival, must highly display our people's heroic vigor and spirit of effecting repeated innovation and advance and, thus, must repay the party's expectations with loyalty. What is important here is for all party members and working people throughout the country to have a correct understanding of the construction of Kwangbok Street and to unanimously launch into the construction.

The construction of Kwangbok Street and other facilities to be used for the 13th world youth and student festival is important construction to ensure the largest political, art, and sports festival in which the progressive youths and students from all continents and countries of the world are to participate,

transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, political views, and religions. Therefore, the construction of Kwangbok Street is the joint task of the entire party, the entire country, and all the people. It is necessary for all party members and working people throughout the country to devote their noble efforts to this construction with great interest.

All party members and working people throughout the country must continuously glorify, with the construction of Kwangbok Street, their valuable tradition of carrying out all lines and policies propounded by the party and the leader without fail and without delay.

The construction of Kwangbok Street is a very difficult task that all sectors and units of the national economy should carry out, while fulfilling their assigned tasks. However, when all party members and working people break through all sorts of difficulties with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude--the revolutionary spirit of crossing burning rivers and of walking on muddy roads--and when they unfold all work boldly and broadly and struggle to carry it out with indomitable revolutionary spirit, they can effect new innovations and upsurges in all of their battle sites.

All functionaries and working people in all sectors and units of the national economy must cherish deep in their hearts the lofty dignity and pride of living in the era of the Workers Party and actively support the construction of facilities to be used for the world festival by fulfilling all of their assigned tasks with the attitude befitting the masters and with the spirit of participating in this rewarding construction battle.

Labor and material support is an important task to carry out the party's demand of accelerating the construction of Kwangbok Street. Many sectors and units of the national economy and many other provinces are now actively providing support to the construction of Kwangbok Street and the construction of facilities for the world festival with labor efforts, materially, and technologically, in response to the party's appeal. This is very good.

All sectors and units of the national economy must establish correct plans and goals in supporting the construction of Kwangbok Street with labor efforts, materially, and technologically as demanded by the party. At the same time, they must further increase the ranks of shock brigades so as to complete their assigned construction parts at the earliest possible date and qualitatively, and must provide materials and other equipment to the construction sites in a timely manner.

In particular, plants and enterprises which are to provide cement and steel materials to the construction sites must thoroughly establish measures to supply cement and steel materials to the construction sites in a timely manner.

We have the rich experience in which the entire party, the entire country, and all the people have completed the construction of the world famous Sohae lockgate only in 5 years by unanimously launching into the construction. Therefore, when the entire party, the entire country, and all the people

vigorously rise up and do all at once with the same struggle spirit, habit, and method displayed by the construction workers of the Sohae lockgate, the construction of Kwangbok Street and other facilities to be used for the world festival can be completed in a short period and, accordingly, the dignity of chuche Korea and the united strength of our people can be demonstrated once again.

All party organizations must explain and inculcate among party members and working people the political significance of hosting the 13th world youth and student festival in our country and the party's intent calling for the entire party, the entire country, and all the people to vigorously launch into the construction for the festival, and must aggressively unfold organizational and political work to mobilize them into the construction. Party organizations must strengthen the indoctrination work of the masses with indoctrination on loyalty as its basis and must wage this indoctrination work in a substantial manner by closely combining it with other mass movements, including the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate unheralded heroes.

At present, party organizations must further increase the ranks of shock brigades and enhance their role and responsibility so that these shock brigades can rapidly and qualitatively complete the construction of facilities assigned in their provinces and units. At the same time, party organizations must see to it that related sectors and units find reserves for production machinery, materials, and cooperative products so that these reserves can be supplied to the construction sites in a timely manner.

Those who are directly responsible for the construction of Kwanbgok Street and the construction of other facilities to be used for the world festival are precisely construction workers and soldiers of the People's Army who have been mobilized in these construction sites.

Active support by related sectors and units to the construction of Kwanbgok Street and other facilities for the world festival can prove its worth only when these construction workers and soldiers of the People's Army perform their role and responsibility as the masters who are in charge of the construction.

All construction workers and soldiers of the People's Army who are engaging in the construction must deeply cherish in their hearts the lofty honor of implementing the grand plan of our party and must carry out their assigned tasks without fail.

Functionaries must minutely organize combat operations in conformity with the characteristics of their construction projects and skillfully command the combat operations in conformity with the demands of the changing situation in the construction so that highest speed and highest quality can be firmly ensured in their construction sites.

Construction workers and young construction workers in particular must make all possible efforts to more properly and more rapidly carry out their assigned construction projects with their own efforts and technology and with their vigorous fighting spirit and zeal. Thus, they must become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's and the creators of exploits.

All functionaries and working people must create new miracles and innovations in the construction of facilities for the world festival by unanimously and vigorously rising up, upholding the party's appeal for actively supporting the construction of Kwangbok Street. Thus, they must vigorously demonstrate once again the invincible might and revolutionary spirit of our people who have been firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

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CSO: 4110/137

OLYMPICS

BRIEFS

COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS PARTICIPATION--Antananarivo, 27 Apr (KCNA)--Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who had visited Korea to congratulate President Kim Il-song on his 75th birthday had a press conference at the airport on 25 April upon his arrival at Antananarivo. Referring to the 24th Olympic Games, he said: Our stand on the 24th Olympic Games is the same as that of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-aligned Movement. In other words, we will not participate in the 24th Olympiad, if it is not co-hosted by North and South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 29 Apr 87 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/180

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DANGEROUS SIGNS IN MONETARY POLICY REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Kwon Tae-u: "An Effective Monetary Policy Needed to Sustain Healthy Economy"]

[Text] There is now danger signs in the monetary policy. They are the result mainly of the disappearance of the currency in overseas areas, and increases in loan defaults.

Hence, the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Korea have been busy trying to get the currency under control since the beginning of the year. It just means that the economic focus has now shifted from the issues of balance of international payments and foreign loans to monetary policy. Growing exports helped improve the balance of international payments, and reduce foreign debts, but the disappearance of currency is threatening to dismantle the stable economy that we worked hard to build.

The Finance Ministry's forecast on money this year is extremely gloomy. The Finance Ministry expects that 4 trillion won will be lost overseas, and that 6.2 trillion won will be released for the general public, which will result in a 31.5 percent increase in the total money supply. That is precisely why the monetary policy has been under scrutiny since the beginning of the year.

Limited Effects of Government Securities Operations

Unless the government quickly adopts a special currency-redemption measure, we will once again suffer from the pain of inflation. The Finance Ministry has never made such a big fuss so early in the year.

It all started in January. In order to buy back the currency, the government issued currency stabilization bonds of 619.9 billion won and financial bonds of 93 billion won; nevertheless, the total money supply increased 20 percent.

Thus, both the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Korea have rushed to announce almost all possible measures to reduce the money supply. Despite strong protests from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and businesses, the government took measures such as the reduction of interest rates on loans for financing international trade and reduction of limits on export bill collecting.

In addition, beginning on 1 April, the government will shorten the trade credit period for crude oil and LPG (liquefied petroleum gas). Further, the following plans are under consideration: early collection of loans from government corporations such as Korea Electric Power Corp, and Pohang Iron & Steel Co., expansion of early collections of government loans for Korea Electric Power Corp., and additional reduction of interest rates on loans for financing international trade. At a time when high priority is given to development of medium and small businesses and development of the rural economy, it would be inappropriate to reduce funds in these areas.

A series of such monetary policies were the result of the judgment that the increased issuance of bonds alone was not sufficient to control the continuing evaporation of the currency in overseas areas. This year, the Ministry of Finance plans to issue 300 billion won in financial bonds, 700 billion won in foreign exchange equalization fund bonds, and 1.5 trillion won in currency stabilization bonds. But that is not enough to maintain the maximum "increase rate of 18 percent in total money supply." A Finance Ministry official estimates that the increase in total money supply will still be about 23 percent even with such a large issuance of currency stabilization bonds.

Moreover, a continuous issuance of such monetary bonds causes the Bank of Korea to print money to pay for the interest and discounts, giving an increase in the real currency. In fact, the recent monetary policy, in which the currency stabilization bond was used as a currency redemption tool, could be considered as the last resort.

Reduced Discounts on Commercial Paper

Using the currency stabilization bond as a currency redemption tool is a way to reduce the total money supply through absorption of the existing deposits in the secondary money market. However, at a time when financial institutions are running short of funds, the Bank of Korea cannot help providing special floating funds. Thus, this method is good for only manipulating the numbers in the money supply.

That is why the Finance Ministry had to launch multiple strategies to buy back the currency, explains a ministry official.

According to the Ministry of Finance, such a method is called "policy mix." In other words, in order to avoid ill effects that usually result from an exclusive reliance on a single measure designed to recall liquid funds, the government is using all possible methods available in the money market, foreign exchange and finance.

However, these currency redemption methods, which have been implemented since the beginning of the year, are producing all kinds of side effects, such as "financial difficulty among medium and small businesses amid excessive liquidity," "concerns over weak operation of the central bank" and "turning the floating funds into hot money."

As banks close their doors because of the currency redemption policy, the resulting shocks are first felt, undoubtedly, by medium and small businesses and the general public. For instance, discounts on commercial paper, which is used mostly by medium and small businesses, fell by 50 billion won over 1 month in January.

Most of the general bank loans are in the form of relief funds, which are off limits for medium and small businesses.

Hardships at Bank of Korea

Even the high-interest rate trust funds and CD loans are scarce. Accordingly, bad checks are proliferating.

Not to mention the commercial banks, the Bank of Korea is suffering from the increasing deficit resulting from the expenses for issuing the currency stabilization bond that is growing like a snowball.

The Bank of Korea expects a net loss of 57.2 billion won, which is equivalent to last year's.

In connection with issuance of currency stabilization bonds, the currency management expense alone is expected to amount to 900 billion won this year. And in its vicious circle, such an expense causes an increase in the total money supply.

In addition, a massive issuance of currency stabilization bond, financial bond and foreign exchange equalization fund bond affects corporate fund market, causing the general interest rate to rise.

Despite the 20 percent increase in total money supply in January, the annual interest rate on corporate loans grew from 12.78 percent in 1986 to 12.83 percent this year, which resulted from the increased issuance of government and public bonds.

As it turned out, the financial authorities gave a boost to general interest rates. Hence, the policy makers are advising businesses to raise funds more directly, but businesses only seem to be dismayed.

Surplus Funds Locked in Secondary Funds

Besides, a large part of surplus funds flowing in from the overseas areas is locked in the secondary funds, causing a distortion in currency circulation.

Despite the month of January, short-term capital company's CMA's (cash management accounts) increased 108.1 billion won, while trust investment in securities increased 142.1 billion won. Customer deposits that spin around securities market, too, increased 177.5 billion won.

Deposit-loan offset accounts are also a problem. The monetary authorities recently directed 5 commercial banks and the Foreign Exchange Bank to implement a deposit-loan offset account of 150 billion won during this month.

The deposit-loan account is effective in reducing the total money supply by offsetting corporate deposits with existing loans; however, businesses don't look at it that way.

This is because the funds deposited for emergency use, such as plant investment and settlement of business loans, could sometimes disappear all at once.

It is doubtful if such multiple measures of the currency redemption policy will have any significant effect in keeping the total money supply within this year's target. The Finance Ministry's forecast on this year's money supply is based on the current-account surplus of \$5 billion. But the current-account surplus in January amounted to about \$600 million. If this trend continues, the current-account surplus will grow further, making it impossible to eliminate the possibilities of currency evaporation in the overseas areas.

In addition, considering this year's election and the additional cleanup in problem industries including overseas construction and marine transportation, we can only see money supply increase.

The government has placed the highest economic priority on continuous stability of prices. Therefore, the money market must be brought under control regardless of the cost.

However, such a monetary policy must not either produce an excessive impact on manufacturing economy or discourage the growing exports. Thus, the currency redemption measure will have to be devised in such a way that it can best support this economy. Further, the policy makers should try not to reduce the financial supports needed for activation of medium and small businesses and rural economy. Therefore, what's urgent is not to stop the outflow of money but to form a systematic environment wherein the money will return in the form of deposits.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BOOM IN AUTO INDUSTRY STIMULATES RELATED INDUSTRIES

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Kim Song-won: "Widespread Effects of Expanding Automobile Industry"]

[Text] "Beauty of Machine Industry"

Rapidly becoming one of the leading domestic industries, the automobile industry is fueling growth in related industries.

In addition to such basic industries as steel, plastics, textiles, rubber, and glass, the automobile industry's influence on other related industries such as machine tools is far-reaching. Once again, as in other places the automobile industry has proven itself "the belle of the machine industry" in Korea.

For example, while large conglomerates are increasing their ability to take advantage of the overflow effects of the industry, a large number of struggling businesses are turning their hardships into profits. However, the domestic automobile industry has come a long way to get where it is today. Even up to the early 1980s, the automobile industry was looked down upon by the large conglomerates. After more than 20 years of struggle, the automobile industry, which now resembles "the goose that laid a golden egg," is leading other domestic industries.

From Bust To Boom

Many of the once struggling businesses have made a comeback in conjunction with the automobile boom. In particular, parts, materials and equipment companies are showing remarkable improvements.

Tongyang Machinery, now Tongil Company Ltd., experienced misfortune and lost its management rights to Tongil Industries Co. Ltd., when the company suffered from poor management. The company lost 8.1-12.1 billion won per day during the period of 1980-85.

However, taking advantage of the growing automobile industry, which generated increased demands for parts and shop machinery, the company, for the first

time, produced a net profit of 3.4 billion won last year. Encouraged by this, the company is rushing to expand its facilities to compete with established companies. Daewon Kangup Co. Ltd., an automobile spring and seat maker, is also one of those that has suffered from management problems. In 1980, the company lost 740 million won while recording a total sales of 16.1 billion won.

However, the company's situation turned around since 1984, thanks to be the increased demand for cars. In response to the favorable market conditions, last year the company sold 52.6 billion won's worth of goods, and its rate of profit on paid capital reached 10 percent, making it a healthy corporation.

Taeyang Metal Industrial Co. Ltd., which specializes in production of nuts and bolts, is another example. In 1981, this company sold 7.9 billion won's worth of goods and suffered a loss of 840 million won.

However, beginning in 1985, the company started earning profits, and in 1986 it recorded a net profit of 1.7 billion won while recording total sales of 27.8 billion won, increasing the company's size by more than 3 times in 5 years. Based on this growth trend, the company is pursuing its plans to extend its business into the areas of electronic parts, data communications equipment and petrochemicals beginning this year.

The bearings maker Korea Machinery, Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Korea Explosives Co. Ltd., has also established a concrete position within the parent company's group. In 1981, Korea Machinery's revenue was 20.2 billion won and its loss was 5.5 billion won. In 1982, its revenue was 31 billion won and its loss was 2.2 billion won. But in 1986, the company's revenue grew to 80.6 billion won while its profit amounted to 2.7 billion won.

Changwon Carburetor Industry Co., a subsidiary of Daesung Industrial Co. Ltd., lost money on sales of only 850 million won in 1980. But since 1981, the company has doubled its size every year, becoming a profitable medium-size company with its 1986 sales of 12.8 billion won and a net profit of 460 million won.

Korea Spicer Corporation, a joint venture of American Spicer Corporation, has also had its ups and downs. After losing 7.6 billion won in 1980 and 1981, the company was acquired by Sungshin Cement Industrial Company. In 1986, for the first time in 6 years, the company's sales grew 3.5 times to 59 billion won while its net profit amounted to 800 million won. Since last year, the company has invested more than 10 billion won.

Good Times for Tire Companies

The tire industry experienced similar changes to that of the automobile industry. Korea Tire Company and Kumho each lost 10 billion won in 1981 and 1982 due to declining sales. But this changed last year. Thanks to the increases in domestic demand and exports, the 1986 sales grew twice that of 1981, while the net profit increased to 4-10 billion won.

Hwachang Machinery, which supplies shop machinery to automobile assembly plants and parts manufacturers, is another beneficiary of the booming automobile business. The company, which recorded a loss on sales of 9.9 billion won in 1980, suffered from a cumulative loss of more than 10 billion won until 1983.

However, the company recovered completely in 1986 with its sales of 35 billion won and a net profit of 3 billion won that is equivalent of its capital investment.

There are also numerous cases where automobiles saved companies on the verge of bankruptcy.

Sammi Corporation, whose subsidiaries include special steel and metal companies, is typical in that its recovery was made possible by its own automobile-related business.

Recently, the company has launched a series of large-scale investments in the automobile industry while expanding into the parts industry including such items as bearings.

Rushed Entry Into Parts Business

Also growing fast is the automobile-related materials business.

Continuous growth of Union Steel Manufacturing Company and Dongbu Steel Company, despite prior hardships, is partly due to the booming automobile industry. In the case of Lucky, its production of automobile plastic parts has grown 3-4 times over the past 6 years, and the company aims at 80 billion won in sales this year. Also, large companies are taking note of the growing success of existing companies.

Daewoo Electronics and Hyundai Electronics, whose parent companies also produce automobiles, have adopted the automobile electronics business as part of their growth strategies for the 1990s. They expect a significant growth in this area, and have begun projects for technology development.

Samsung Electronics has also started development of three or four electronic parts for automobiles, and is working to become a major player in this area.

On the other hand, certain subsidiaries of Hyundai and Daewoo specializing in the areas of cement, textiles, coal processing, paint, and glass are pursuing their plans to enter the automobile parts business, whether or not it is related to their establishments.

In addition, the following companies are seriously studying possible entry into this area: Daihan Paint and Ink Co., Koryo Leather Industrial Co., Taejon Leather Industrial Co., Donghwa Plywood Co., Hannong Co. (maker of agricultural chemicals), Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., (maker of electronic parts), Lucky Ltd. (maker of petrochemicals), and Pacific Development Co. Thus, automobiles are expected to provide various industries with a broad range of opportunities.

NODONG SINMUN MAY DAY EDITORIAL

SK010304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 30 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause by Enhancing International Solidarity"]

[Text] Today a more bright vista is being unfolded on the road ahead of our revolution. Under the leadership of the party and the leader, a march toward the complete victory of socialism is being powerfully accelerated, and the international solidarity of our revolution is being further strengthened with each passing day. At this time we significantly greet May Day along with the working class and workers of the world.

Marking this day, our working class and people extend firm solidarity with the working class and revolutionary people of the world who are fighting to oppose imperialism, defend world peace and security, and win the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: May Day is a holiday of the working class of the world. May Day is a day to commemorate the struggle of the world's working class to extricate itself in unity from oppression, mistreatment, and starvation.

May Day is an international holiday that demonstrates the militant might of the world's working class and its revolutionary unity. The working class and people of the world have grandly marked May Day every year as a day to demonstrate their united strength and enhance solidarity in the struggle against international capital.

Unity is a key question that determines the victory or failure of the revolutionary cause of the working class. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a sacred cause to realize the independent demands of the popular working masses. The revolutionary cause cannot be actualized without waging a fierce struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism.

The imperialist forces have coalesced internationally. Despite their having mutual contradictions and conflicts, the imperialists are desperately hell-bent on hindering the struggle of the working class against exploitation, oppression, aggression, and plunder, colluding with each other to seek their

tyrannical interests. For this reason, only when the working class and workers of the world are firmly united with each other and enhance solidarity, can they guarantee the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces, and furthermore can they win victory over the imperialist forces and achieve the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The history of the struggle of the working class has been a course in which it has advanced the revolutionary movement by enhancing international unity and solidarity. Proceeding from common denominators in their historical status, aspirations, and interests, the oppressed working masses of the world have turned out on the joint front against the exploiting class and system and imperialism and have powerfully waged a revolutionary struggle, taking the same stand in the anti-imperialist struggle and strengthening solidarity with class brothers. As a result of this struggle, the reactionary forces of imperialism have become more weakened over time, and with the collapse of their colonial system, the peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin American have accomplished the historic cause of national liberation.

Socialism has already transcended the boundary of a country and has existed as an invincible force in a broad area covering the Eastern and Western hemispheres of the earth. Under the wise leadership of the WPK, the revolutionary cause of the working class has powerfully advanced along the single road of victory in our country.

The working class must have its party to fulfill its historic mission. The party is the vanguard of the working class and the headquarters of revolution. It is only under the leadership of its party that the working class can recognize its mission, firmly unite itself organizationally, and play a leading role in its revolutionary struggle.

Because they are under the correct leadership of the party, today the working class of our country are playing a key role in carrying out the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea with a high organizational spirit, discipline, and revolutionary spirit as the leading class of the revolution. Staunchly fighting to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a proud trait of our country's working class.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has been loyal to the national and international duties of the working class, and has always expressed firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of other peoples under the upheld banner of proletarian internationalism. Our party has directed great efforts to enhancing the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the socialist countries, has developed the Nonaligned Movement, has strengthened links with the communist parties and workers' parties of capitalist countries, and has actively supported and encouraged the struggle of the world's working class and revolutionary people against imperialism and for peace and socialism and communism. With the ideology of independence, friendship, and peace, our people make every effort to develop unity and friendly and

cooperative relations with the revolutionary people and to win victory in the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

As a result of their powerful struggle under the banner of international unity, our party and people have secured countless supporters for and sympathizers with the revolution everywhere in the world. Today international support for and solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and socialism and communism have been more strengthened than ever before. This is a great encouragement for us.

Today the working class and people of the world are assigned the heavy task of continuing to vigorously accelerate the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause while upholding the banner of unity higher. Capitalism and imperialism still remain on earth, running amok in maneuvers for aggression and war. Capitalism and imperialism are the last exploiting system and the most tyrannical oppressive system that infringe upon and obliterate the sovereignty of the popular masses. The bestiality and craftiness of imperialism have recently become extremely intensified. Also, imperialism has maliciously challenged the cause of the working class and popular working people for national liberation and independence, socialism, and communism. So long as imperialism exists, aggression, war, exploitation, and plunder cannot be eliminated and the struggle of the working class and popular masses is inevitable. The working class and revolutionary people of the world should more valiantly wage the struggle to eradicate imperialism and colonialism and realize the sovereignty of countries and nations by further enhancing international unity and solidarity.

An important task assigned to the working class and people of the world in vigorously pushing ahead with the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause by strengthening solidarity is to wage a vigorous struggle to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and defend peace.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The most important task assigned to the progressive mankind of the world at present is to check and frustrate the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The current international situation is very complicated and strained. Also, peace and security are faced by a grave threat. Although mankind unanimously aspires for peace, a dangerous situation in which a nuclear war may break out is being created in many areas of the world and the peace cause of mankind is being gravely challenged due to maneuvers of the imperialists who are attempting to dominate the world with nuclear superiority.

Preventing a nuclear war and defending peace are the solemn task of the present times. Banning nuclear testings, realizing nuclear arms reduction, and completely dismantling nuclear weapons are the most important question arising in preventing a nuclear war and defending peace at present. As long as nuclear weapons exist on earth, the danger of war cannot be eliminated

and mankind cannot be extricated from a nuclear threat. Along with the peoples of all-peace-loving countries in the world, our people will resolutely struggle to ban the testing, production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons; to prevent the militarization of outer space; to reduce various types of nuclear weapons; and furthermore, to abolish all nuclear weapons.

Establishing a nuclear-free and peace zone and extending it are an important way to realize nuclear arms reduction, prevent a nuclear war, and defend peace. In particular, guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula is of great significance in easing the overall strained international situation.

The Korean peninsula is the place with the greatest danger of a nuclear war, where no one knows when a war may break out. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are leading the situation to the brink of war, introducing a great number of lethal weapons and nuclear weapons, and waging fanatic rackets of military exercise. Together with the working class and progressive people of the entire world, our people will effect the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea; establish nuclear-free and peace zones on the Korean peninsula and other areas of the world; and powerfully stage the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-defending movement.

To powerfully carry out the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause, it is important for the working class and people to maintain a resolute principled stance against imperialism. Under the leadership of our party, our people have always valiantly struggled against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war with a thorough anti-imperialist stand. Only when the revolutionary forces maintain a thorough anti-imperialist stand can the fighting ranks against imperialism be further strengthened and their might be fully displayed. The working class and people should always adhere to a principled stand against imperialism and expose and smash its maneuvers of aggression and interference. Also, they should not allow the imperialists to set foot anywhere.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution; and our people's revolutionary struggle develops in close relation to the overall international situation. Solidarity with the international revolutionary forces should be enhanced and favorable international circumstances for our revolution should be created to expedite the victory of our revolutionary cause and the realization of the historic cause of national reunification.

Strengthening and developing friendship, unity, and cooperation with the revolutionary people of the world, including the working class, are the consistent line of our party and the government of the republic. In the future, our people will also strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and the progressive people of the world with the ideology of independence, friendship, and peace, and continue to staunchly fight for the ultimate victory of the anti-imperialist cause of independence.

Today our people are powerfully struggling to achieve the complete victory of socialism, imbue the entire society with the chuche idea, and establish national sovereignty throughout the country, upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our working class and people will firmly consolidate our revolutionary base and solidly defend the Oriental post of socialism by continuing to vigorously accelerate socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions and by successfully carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan. Also, they will continue to support and encourage the struggle of the world's working class and revolutionary people for the anti-imperialist cause of independence, thus actively contributing to the working class' international cause of building a new independent and peaceful world without aggression and war.

The struggle of the world's working class and revolutionary people advancing toward the anti-imperialist cause of independence will win victory without fail.

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CSO: 4110/138

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

KPA CELEBRATES 55TH ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Photo Exhibit

SK291218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army [KPA], a photo exhibition of our country was opened at the central museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow on 21 April.

Placed with due respect inside the exhibition hall were pictures of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declaring the founding of the People's Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il inspecting combat equipment, and of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conferring with the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

On display in this hall were photos showing the heroic struggle of our people for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the glorious course the KPA has traversed in its struggle, the KPA soldiers in combat and political training, and the relations of friendship between the people and armies of the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union.

Hung on the front wall of the exhibition hall were the flags of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were generals and officers of the Soviet Army; veterans of the great fatherland war; soldiers of the Moscow garrison; and representatives of social circles in the capital city.

The military attache to the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union and the embassy staff also participated.

The deputy director of the museum and the military attache to the DPRK embassy spoke at the exhibition hall.

Following the opening ceremony, those participating in the meeting looked around at photos on display with deep concern.

Anniversary Meeting in Moscow

SK011037 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT [no date] Apr 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army [KPA], a commemorative meeting was held on 27 April at an Air Force base of the Moscow Military District.

The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the meeting site.

Present at the meeting were the soldiers of the base, including (Nonzinenko), chief of this Air Force base.

Invited to the meeting was Kim Hak-san, the military attache of our embassy in the Soviet Union.

Chief of the base (Nonzinenko) and military attache Kim Hak-san delivered speeches at the meeting.

After the meeting, the participants appreciated the artistic movie from our country "Command No 0-27."

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CSO: 4110/138

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

LSWY'S CLOSE TIES WITH KPA STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGYON in Korean 20 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, has taught: "All of our cadres, party members, and people should love and support with wholehearted devotion the People's Army soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers just like brothers."

Members of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) and young people follow the noble wishes of the great leader and our party and give their love and wholehearted support to soldiers of the People's Army, just like brothers.

At the cooperative farm where Comrade Ch'oe T'ae-song works, the LSWY members are all vigorously carrying out the indoctrination work in (educational tasks concerning) support of the People's Army, which is firmly defending our great revolutionary task by force of arms under the guidance of the party organization. Members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and young people are taking the lead in supporting the People's Army.

Members of the LSWY and young people are working vigorously to carry out the task of assisting the People's Army through various political work; they well understand that it is because we have a trustworthy one, a match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armies, that we are able firmly to preserve the attainments of the socialist fatherland and the revolution, and that we also can successfully carry out the tasks of the revolution even in the face of the United States, the ringleader of imperialism.

Some time ago, the members of the LSWY and young people here also made a visit to and heartened the soldiers of the People's Army in their vicinity with military materiel that they had prepared with their most wholehearted efforts to support People's Army soldiers.

Members of the LSWY and young people, who took faith in and strength from the soldiers out of their militant political training and military duty, produce even greater results in (their) agricultural work and continue to strengthen their links with the soldiers. The youth and members of the third branch of the LSWY committee here set an exemplary style of work.

The youth and members of the LSWY at the cooperative farm where Comrade Kim Ch'an-yong works are also assisting the People's Army in an exemplary fashion.

Members of the LSWY and young people here, whose foremost concern is always directed to their People's Army comrades by presenting to them the first agricultural crops such as fruit or vegetables when these are first harvested, recently loaded themselves up with support material for the soldiers and comforted them.

The youth and LSWY members including those of the four work teams exchanged pleasantries with the soldiers about their attainments in both farming and the organizational work of the LSWY, while attempting to inspire the young soldiers to accomplish their military mission and militant political training.

In receiving devout support from the youth and LSWY members, the young soldiers felt the touch of warm hands of brothers in their home communities and firmly vowed their resolution to defend the socialist fatherland even more tenaciously.

At the enterprise too, where Comrade Hwan Sam-chong is employed, the youth and members of the LSWY are providing an excellent example of helping the People's Army.

A while ago, some young soldiers in the adjacent area came to visit the LSWY organization in order to inform the organizational members of their appreciation that LSWY members Yong-suk and Han Chong-hui of the enterprise provided support to the soldiers in a spirit of blood sisters.

The young soldiers stated that perhaps the LSWY organization was not aware of what the two young girls had done, because their discrete support activities were untold. But they requested that the two be given high recognition, as they unfolded the following story:

The event took place on a very cold night when the wind was blowing fiercely.

Comrade Yong-suk who had just finished her night shift work, became concerned for the soldier comrades guarding over the peace of the fatherland.

"Because our entrusted sentries, serving as the eyes and ears of the fatherland, are unyieldingly guarding their posts along the defense lines of the fatherland, even in rain or heavy snow, we the people and the youth can rest at night in safety and then can devote our full energy to realize socialist construction. Let's help the soldiers who are on duty not to suffer from the cold weather."

With these thoughts in mind, Comrade Yong-suk warmed up stones in the fire and brought them to the soldiers. After learning about Yi's activities, Comrade Han Chong-hui also did the same in subsequent days.

Comrade Yi and Han delivered even hot water to the soldiers, as if they were blood brothers, in efforts to provide some convenience to their living conditions. The soldiers, deeply moved by the two comrades' continuing devotion, came to visit the LSWY organization of the enterprise where the two comrades work.

When the lovely deeds of Comrades Yong-sul and Han Chong-hui became known at their enterprise, the LSWY members and young people launched more vigorously various support projects for the People's Army, thereby making the traditional virtue of the unity of soldiers and people flourish.

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CSO: 4110/104

MILITARY POWER COMPARED, CONTRASTED

Seoul TONGIL NONCHONG in Korean No 6, Dec 86 pp 79, 103-112

[Article by Pae Myong-o: "An Analysis of South and North Korean Military Power"]

[Excerpt] First we will reproduce exactly the current military power situation of South and North Korea as of October 1985 as published in "The Military Balance, 1985-86 [MB]," pp 126-128, to examine the assessment of the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) in England. Then we will analyze just those areas where the figures, substantial as they may be, greatly differ from reality, or where opinions differ.

First, Table 16 shows the overall situation of South and North Korea with respect to military matters. (1) The estimate of \$39,668 million for the North Korean Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 1984 is more than twice the amount determined by the Republic of Korea (ROK) Unification Board, and is clearly a made-up figure quoted directly from the amount published by North Korea's State Administration Council. IISS asks the reader's indulgence with respect to this problem by labeling North Korean GDP "est." (for estimate).

(2) The population figures for both South and North Korea seem to be over-estimated, as demonstrated by the fact that the exact figures for the South Korean census of November 1985 were 40,466,577.

(3) "The Military Balance," says that the term of military service obligation for the North Korean Army and Navy is 5 years, adding the figure 10 years with a question mark. Because it actually is 10 years, the question mark should have been deleted.

(4) In terms of reserve strength, "MB" reckons South Korean reserves at 1.4 million, apparently based on mobilized Homeland Defense Forces only. [Translator's note: "MB" says "regular reserves"] "MB" adds the following annotation concerning North Korea's Instruction Force, or reserve military units: "Staff and training personnel are assigned from those on active duty [Translator's note: "MB" says "ex-regular and selected militia staff/training cadre] and have responsibility for training; corps-equivalent headquarters are located in the nine provinces and three directly administered cities. Headquarters at the brigade level are located in other towns, with battalions, companies, and platoons in villages, collective farms, and factories, depending on the size."

Table 16. Comparison of General Situation of South and North Korea

	Republic of Korea		North Korea (as of October 1985)	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	(\$1 billion)			
GDP	1982	76.833	1983 (est)	38.319
	1984	83.217	1984 (est)	39.668
GDP Growth Rate	1983	9.5 percent	1982	4.8 percent
	1984	7.6 percent		4.3 percent
Rate of Inflation	1983	2.0 percent	1983	5.0 percent
	1984	2.4 percent	1984	2.0 percent
Foreign Debt (\$1 billion)	1983	43.0	1983	3.3
	1984	45.0		
Defense Budget (\$1 billion)	1984	4.494	1984	4.086
	1985	4.402	1985	3.996
	1986(est)	5.028		
Military Debts (\$1 million)	1983	187		
	1984	232		
Exchange Rate (\$1 to won)	1983	775.75	1982-85	0.94
	1984	805.98		
	1985	868.92		
Mobilization Capability				
Population		42,224,000		21,100,000
Male	18-30 years	5,685,000	18-30 years	2,412,000
	31-45 years	3,818,000	31-45 years	1,619,000
Female	18-30 years	5,318,000	18-30 years	2,460,000
	31-45 years	3,672,000	31-45 years	1,608,000
Active Duty Forces				
Total		598,000		838,000
Period of Military Service		30-36 months		Army, Navy 5 (10?) years Air Force 3-4 years
Regular Reserves				
Army	Regular Reserves	1,400,000	Instruction Units	500,000
	Homeland Defense Forces	3,300,000		
Navy		7,000		40,000
Marines		60,000		
Air Force		55,000		number uncertain

[Table 16 continued]

	Republic of Korea	North Korea (as of October 1985)
Paramilitary Forces		
Civil Military Organizations	Civil Defense to age 50 Student Military Training Corps 3,500,000 600,000	People's Security Forces 38,000 Worker/Peasant Red Militia 3,000,000 (approx.) Red Youth People's Security Forces 700,000 (approx.) Guards
Equipment	Mine sweepers 3 Coastal Patrol Craft 25 Small Patrol Craft Many Hughes 500D helicopters 9	Small Arms Motars (to 120mm) Antiaircraft Guns
Forces Dispatched Overseas	None	Iran 300 11 African States Angola 1,000 Madagascar 100 Seychelles 40 Uganda 200

"The Military Balance" notes that among North Korea paramilitary units, the Worker/Peasant Red Militia can mobilize 5 million men in 12 hours; thus IISS too affirms that the North Korean "mobilization of the entire population" line has reached a high level of attainment. [Translator's note: "MB" says "Reserves: Army 500,000, Navy 40,000, Air Force (reserves believed to exist). Mobilization in 12 hours; up to 5 million have some reserve/militia commitment."]

Second, Table 17 compares South and North Korean Army strength. As for North Korean main combat units, (1) IISS notes reports that North Korean corps-level headquarters have been reorganized, but there actually are four mechanized corps headquarters, not three as stated, under which are included five or six mechanized brigades. IISS overlooks the fact that apart from these there also are artillery corps.

Table 17. Comparison of South and North Korean Military Power

(1) Major Combat Units

(As of October 1985)

	South Korea		North Korea	
Army Strength	520,000		750,000	
Headquarters				
Army		3		--
Corps		5		8
Mechanized Corps		--		3
Divisions				
Armored		--		2
Mechanized Infantry			Mobile/Mechanized	5
Infantry		7		24
Brigades				
Independent Armored		--		7
Independent Infantry		--		9
Special Warfare		7		22
Artillery				
			Heavy field Artillery Regiments	2
			Field Mortar Regiments	2
Surface-to-Surface Guided Missiles	Honest John Brigades	2	Surface-to-surface Missile Battalions	6
Antiaircraft Units	Antiaircraft Brigades	2	Antiaircraft Divisions	2
Surface-to-air Guided Missiles	SAM Brigades	2	Under Air Force	
Reserve Divisions (Infantry)		23		23

[Table 17 continued]

(2) Major Combat Equipment

	South Korea		North Korea	
Armor				
Tanks	M-47	350	T-34	300
	M-48 (A5 180)	850	T-54/55/62	2,800
			T-59 (same type)	175
			T-63 (light)	100
			T-62 (light)	50
	Total	1,200	Total	3,425
Armored Vehicles				
	APC: M-113	450	recce: BA-64	140
	Fiat 6614	250	MICV: BMP-1	
			APC:	1,100
	Total	700	Total	1,240
Firepower				
Field Artillery	105-203 mm	3,000	76-152 mm	4,650
Multiple Rocket Launchers	130 mm	in inventory		2,000
Surface-to-surface Guided Missiles	Honest John	12	FROG-5/7	54
Mortars	81-107 mm	5,300	82-240 mm	11,000
Antitank Guns	M-18/36	58	SU-76/100	800
Recoilless Rifles	57-106 mm	in inventory	82-107 mm	2,500
Antiaircraft Artillery	Vulcan-40 mm	500		8,000
Antitank Guided Missiles	TOW/LAW	in inventory	AT-1/AT-3	in inventory
Surface-to-air Guided Missiles	HAWK-NIKE	210	SA-7	in inventory
Aircraft				
Fixed-wing	O-2A	14	Under Air Force	
Helicopters	LIH-1B, 500MD	250	Under Air Force	
On Order	Stinger Antitank Guided Missiles		Unknown	

(2) North Korean combat divisions. In 1984 there were 39 divisions in all, including 2 armored divisions, 3 truck-mobile/mechanized divisions, and 34 infantry divisions, whereas in 1985, although 2 additional truck-mobile/mechanized divisions were formed, infantry divisions were reduced by 10 divisions in all. "MB" omits the explanation that the 10 divisions were broken up into nucleus organizations--the 22 mechanized brigades subordinate to the mechanized corps mentioned in (1) above.

(3) Accordingly, North Korean mechanized brigades have increased to 22 in all, including 7 independent armored brigades, but these data are omitted. Meanwhile, the publication makes the correct assessment that independent infantry brigades have been made up of 5 to 8 battalions equivalent to standard divisions of 8,500 or more. [Translator's note: "MB" says "up to 8,500"]

(4) "The Military Balance" states that North Korean special warfare brigades include 3 commando brigades, 4 reconnaissance brigades, 1 river-crossing brigade, 3 amphibious brigades, and 5 airborne brigades, totaling 80,000 men. However, the actual strength is 100,000 men.

Next, major army equipment. (1) The South Korean Army's 1,200 tanks do not include the South Korean Marine Corps' 40 tanks, so considering the marines to be ground forces, the exact figure is 1,240 tanks. "MB" hints that both the North Korean T-59 type and the light T-62/63 tanks are made in North Korea.

(2) North Korean armored personnel carriers include the Soviet-made BTR-40/50/60/152 types and the Chinese-made 153 type.

(3) ROK 105-mm to 203-mm field artillery includes the M-53 155-mm gun and the M-107-mm self-propelled gun; the M-101 105-mm howitzer, the M-114 towed howitzer, the M-109A2 self-propelled howitzer, and the M-115 towed 203-mm howitzer.

(4) North Korean 76-mm to 152-mm field artillery includes the M-1942 76-mm gun, the D-44 Type-56 85-mm gun, the M-1944 100-mm gun, and the Type-59 130-mm gun. Gun-howitzers include the M-1937 152-mm towed gun, the M-30 m22-mm howitzer, and the ML-20, M-1938 152-mm gun-howitzer.

(5) North Korea has 2,000 multiple-rocket launchers in all, including the Type-63 107-mm, the MB-21 122-mm, the Type-63 130-mm, the RPU-14 and BM-14/16 140-mm, the BMD-20 200-mm, and the BM-24 240-mm. Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek stated at his press conference on 20 March 1985 that the ratio of North Korean to South Korean field artillery was 2 to 1 because he included North Korea's multiple-rocket launchers.

(6) North Korean air defense artillery includes 23-mm; Type-55, M-1939 37-mm; 85/100-mm; and ZSU-23-4 and ZSU-57-2 self-propelled. [Translator's note: "MB" says "23mm; 37mm: Type-55, M-1939; 57mm: S-60, Type-59; 85 mm: KS-12; 100mm: KS-19 towed; ZSU-23-4 and ZSU-57-2 SP."]

(7) North Korean surface-to-air (SAM) missile units are under the air force; they have 45 SA-2 sites.

Third, Table 18 compares South and North Korean naval power. (1) ROK fast-attack craft (gun) include eight PSMM-5's (three of which are armed with two twin Standard-type surface-to-surface missiles; and five of which have two twin Harpoon missiles) and one Asheville-class and two Wildcat-class boats (the latter armed with two MM-38 Exocet missiles). Meanwhile, the 30 North Korean fast-attack craft (gunboats) include 10 Osa-1 (with 4 Styx surface-to-surface missiles) and 8 Komar-class boats (with 2 Styx surface-to-surface missiles).

(2) ROK antisubmarine warfare units comprise 1 aircraft battalion (with 22 S-2A/F aircraft), and 1 helicopter battalion having 10 500MD and 12 Alouette III helicopters.

(3) North Korean inshore defense units--its guided missile regiments--include six Samlet surface-to-surface missile sites and 122-mm, 130-mm, and 152-mm coastal guns.

(4) The ROK has on order 2 frigates, 4 HDP-1000 corvettes, 3 PCL corvettes, 20 fast-attack craft (guns), and 75 Harpoon surface-to-surface missiles. North Korea has on order an unknown number of fast-attack craft (guns) and patrol craft and large number of landing craft.

(5) ROK Marine Corps units are directly under the Navy, but North Korea has landing troops and irregular warfare commandos with its land, sea, and air forces, as well as with its special warfare units.

Fourth, Table 19 compares South and North Korean airpower. (1) The total number of North Korean tactical aircraft is estimated to be about 800. Actually adding them up, however, there are only 700, so "MB" must have included in its count 100 training aircraft with tactical capability, such as the MiG-19/21 and MiG-21U. The ROK has only 351 tactical aircraft, but using the same computations and converting 98 F-5B/F training aircraft to tactical aircraft, the total comes out to 451 aircraft.

(2) North Korea is known to have 87 smuggled U.S.-made Hughes helicopters.

(3) Under training aircraft, "MB" says that the ROK has six F-16's, an over-assessment by 1985 standards. Conversely, the four MiG-23's for North Korea are an underassessment. In fact, it is estimated that in 1985 North Korea had already brought in at least 26 MiG-23's, enough for 1 air regiment and some training aircraft.

(4) North Korea is believed to have on order not 23 Mig-23's, but 60 of these aircraft, enough for 1 interceptor division. Moreover, there is not even any reference in "MB" to orders placed for SA-3 Goa surface-to-air guided missiles, of which North Korea is known to have about 30 already. This may be understood as originating in the lack of verification by IISS.

Table 18. Comparison of South and North Korean Naval Power

(As of October 1985)

	South Korea	North Korea
Naval Forces	(Excluding Marines) 23,000	35,000
Bases	Chinhae (headquarters), Cheju, Inch'on, Makp'o, Mukho, Pukp'yong, P'ohang, Pusan	Eastern Sea: Wonsan, Ch'aho, Ch'ongjin, Kimch'aek, T'oejo Western Sea: Namp'o, Haeju, Pip'a, Sangwon
Headquarters	5	Fleets 2
Submarines	--	Soviet Whiskey 4 Chinese Romeo 4 North Korean 033/ Romeo-class 12 Total 20
Naval Vessels		
Destroyers	11	--
Frigates	7	Najin-ho class 4 (Reserve fleet has estimated 2)
Corvettes	7	
Fast-attack Craft (Gun)	11	30
Fast-attack Craft (Torpedo)	--	152
Fast-attack Craft (Multi- purpose)	--	163
Patrol Craft (Large)	52	32
Patrol Craft (Coastal)	32	30
Minesweepers	1	--
Landing Craft	32	120
Support Ships	Supply, tankers 8	--
Antisubmarine Units	Fixed-wing, Helicopter Battalions 2	--
Coastal-defense Units		Guided Missile Regiments 2
On Order		
Marines		
Strength	22,000	--
Divisions	2	
Brigades	1	
Tanks	M-47 40	Note: Landing forces exist within each service arm and in special warfare units.
LVT	LVT P-7 in inventory	
Artillery	105 mm, 109 mm in inventory	
On Order	LVT P-7 40	

Table 19. Comparison of South and North Korean Air Power
(As of October 1985)

South Korea			North Korea		
Air Force		33,000			53,000
Tactical Aircraft		Approx. 451		Approx.	800
Headquarters	Combat Wings	7			
	Training Wings	2			
Tactical Aircraft					
Light Bombers		--	Bomber Squadrons: 3		
			IL-28		80
Ground Attack Aircraft	Strike Squadrons: 18		Strike Squadrons: 10		
	F-5A/B/E/F	260	SU-7		20
			MiG-15/17		280
			MiG-19/Q-5		100
Interceptors	Strike Squadrons: 4		Strike Squadrons: 12		
	F-4D/E	65	Mig-19		60
			MiG-21		160
Counterinsurgency	OV-10G	16			--
Reconnaissance	RF-5A	10			--
Support Aircraft					
Search and Rescue	UH-1H	6			--
(helicopter)	UH-1B/H	20			--
Transport	Transport Squad-		Transport Squadrons:		
	drons: 5		25 (est.)		
	C-54	10	AN-2		250
	C-123J/K, AC	16	AN-24		10
	HS-748	2	IL-14/18/62		10
	C-130H	6	TU-154B		2
Helicopters	operated by Army		Mi-4/8		60
			Hughes 300/500		80
Training Aircraft	T-28D/33A/37C/41D	112	MiG-15/19/21U		100
	F-5B/F	98	Yak-18		120
	F-16 (est.)	6	Chinese CJ-6		30
			MiG-23		4
Air-to-air Guided Missiles	Sidewinder, Sparrow		AA-2 Atoll		
Surface-to-air Guided					
Missiles	Operated by Army		4 Brigades, 12 Battalions		
			SA-2 (5 sites)		800
On Order	F-16A	Approx. 30	MiG-23	Approx.	32
	F-16B	6			
	F-4E	4			
	F-5E/F	66			
	OV-10	24			
	T-27	25			
	Maverick ASM				

IV. Trends in North Korean Military Power and Attack Signs

Following North Korea's close adherence to the Soviet Union, which began with the visit to the USSR of Kim Il-song in May 1984, transparent indicators of an attack by the Korean People's Army have been manifest over the past 2 years, as seen in Table 20. An analysis of these follows.

First, changes in weapons systems. (1) With the mass production of light tanks of the same type as the Soviet-made T-62, the northern puppet army's armored units have increased greatly. (2) To make combined infantry-armor operations more effective, North Korea has mass-produced BMP-1-type armored infantry combat vehicles (MICV) and provided them to North Korean army infantry units. (3) North Korea has attained noteworthy increases in mechanization, conversion to armored vehicles, and conversion to self-propulsion of artillery using weapons produced by North Korea itself. These changes include great increases in self-propulsion ratios of artillery units to promote infantry-armor-artillery combined operations.

Table 20. Recent North Korean Military Trends

Clear Attack Indicators

Changes in Weapons Systems

Domestic production: armor, mechanization, self-propelled weapons

Introduction of Soviet-made weapons: conversion to advanced weapons, increasing attack range

Special weapons: chemical warfare, efforts to obtain nuclear weapons

Changes in Unit Structure

Shift to greater adaptability to area of military operations

Unification of command structure

Changes in Military Strategy

Forward deployment of principal strike units

Enhancement of breakthrough capability of regular warfare units

Diversification of methods of infiltration of special warfare units

Implementation of three dimensional mobile exercises

Increase in Cooperation With Soviet Forces

Tu-16 reconnaissance activities along DMZ

Provision of air routes to East China Sea for Tu-95 aircraft

Permission of Soviet fleet port calls at west coast ports

Next, North Korea has imported most of the high-level precision weaponry for which North Korean science and technology are inadequate, creating an air division wing of one such weapon, the advanced MiG-23 aircraft, and bringing in the surface-to-surface Scud-B missile, which has a range of approximately 300 km, and the SA-3 Goa surface-to-air missile. With these, the North Korean military has attained an epoch-making level of advanced and precision weaponry compared with its previous situation, and has greatly expanded its attack range.

National Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek noted concerning these developments on 20 March that "the tactical Mig-23 aircraft deployed at Pukchang airbase require less than 17 minutes to reach our capital zone, and the Scud-B is not only capable of attacking the capital zone from P'yongyang but can also attack south of Taejon, if moved and deployed to the front area."

Meanwhile, North Korea is also frantically preparing for warfare using special weapons. National Defense Minister Yi has warned that "they have an estimated 180 to 250 tons of chemical weapons, with a capability for attack by mortar, field artillery, multiple-rocket launcher, or missile, using blood-poisoning agents, blistering agents, or suffocating agents. The power of these chemical weapons to kill and injure makes possible unlimited and indiscriminate killing and injury nationwide."

Moreover, various indicators suggest that Kim Il-song is frantically developing nuclear weapons. Among testimony concerning North Korean nuclear development may be cited the following reply to questions in the National Assembly given by former Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min in October 1985.

"There are incomplete and unconfirmed reports that North Korea is operating a nuclear processing plant north of Pyongyang (author's note: this probably refers to Yongbyon or Kosong). Since it would be difficult for North Korea to acquire an autonomous capability to manufacture nuclear weapons without Chinese or Soviet assistance, they are currently sending experts to China and the USSR and are making efforts to acquire nuclear technology." On this basis, Yun testified that "it is anticipated that they will acquire the capability to produce nuclear weapons in the mid-1990's." As the public view of an official with responsibility for national defense, this can be said to have attracted great interest on the part of Republic of Korea citizens.

Questions of power aside, the fact that he estimates that North Korea may possess nuclear weapons before the year 2000--that is, less than 15 years from now--may be said to be quite shocking.

Supposing that North Korea should develop nuclear weapons before that last remaining hope of the Korean people--the peaceful unification of the fatherland--is attained, and also supposing that at that time somehow or other a war should occur on the Korean peninsula, how might such a future war look in that kind of situation? All the more, then, if they, who are irrational and bellicose to a degree unprecedented in history, should find the overall military situation to be to their disadvantage, who will be able to guarantee that mushroom clouds would not rise over our large cities and elsewhere? It will be fortunate if such worst-case suppositions are nothing more than the groundless fears of this writer alone.

Second, with the increases in the numbers of tanks and armored vehicles that have been provided to former infantry divisions through the structural reorganization of North Korean Army units, their infantry divisions have naturally been transformed into mechanized divisions. However, a special characteristic of the

physiography of the Korean Peninsula is that it does not have many areas appropriate for the deployment of large-scale armored units. Thus the need arises to reduce the size of such units. Accordingly, North Korea has created a number of mechanized corps, dividing divisions into brigade-level units with the intention of unifying operational command of these armored and mechanized brigades.

Third, changing trends in military strategy. (1) First, one may cite the pattern of forward deployment of main strike units. According to the remarks by National Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek already referred to, he is concerned that "North Korea as of late 1985 has become able to carry out a surprise attack at any time without redeployment, due to the movement and deployment of 65 percent of its forces in forward areas.... Accordingly the early warning time that we can expect has decreased 'from several days to a few hours,' and the time needed for our forces to assume a readiness posture and convert to a war footing has become critically short, placing great difficulties in the way of operational response during the early phase of a war."

(2) Accordingly, the breakthrough capability of North Korean regular warfare units has greatly increased, disclosing even more candidly the possibility they will apply their "quick war" strategy. (3) Moreover, the means and methods of inserting North Korean special warfare units--the world's largest at 100,000--into South Korea at will by air, on land, and under the sea are increasingly diversified. Such methods include, of course, some 280 AN-2 transport aircraft, which cannot easily be detected by radar, and are also diversified by the secret acquisition of Hughes 500-series helicopters of the same type with which our forces are equipped. Miniature submarines are also being manufactured in great quantities of late.

(4) Meanwhile, North Korea is trying out the weapons systems and changes in unit structure mentioned above, and is carrying out frequent and large-scale three-dimensional mobile exercises to ensure the appropriateness of its military strategy. In this way it has devised a 5- to 7-day operational plan and is strengthening offensive exercises. The plan calls for them to link up with inserted special warfare units within 5 to 7 days before our reserves are mobilized and before reinforcements arrive from the U.S. mainland.

Fourth, there may be cited a clear pattern of increases in cooperation between the North Korean Air Force of the Soviet Far East Military District. These include: (1) frequent aerial reconnaissance and air photography of the ceasefire line by Soviet Air Force medium-range reconnaissance Tu-16 Badger aircraft; (2) the opening up of a new air route to Southeast Asia by Tu-95 Bear long-range bombers crossing North Korean airspace in the direction of the Yellow River; and (3) North Korea's permitting Soviet port calls, previously limited to ports on the east coast because of Communist Chinese reactions, at Namp'o port on the west coast.

These patterns mean that now the scope of operations of Soviet forces has been greatly expanded to territorial waters in the Yellow Sea, where there are no restrictions imposed by narrow straits. All of North Korean territory has

become a base for Soviet forces, as compared with the previous concept under which the scope of activity of Soviet forces was confined to the Eastern Sea [Sea of Japan], and they could not avoid a so-called "lake fleet" situation. Accordingly, this is a major strategic change that makes North Korea into a platform for the Soviet Union's traditional desire to advance southward and that enables them directly to reach the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. This development greatly adds to the burden of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

If one analyzes the noteworthy trends toward increased military power of the northern puppet army as enumerated above, taking into account the fact of assistance openly being provided the North by the Soviet Far Eastern forces in the light of the military strategy being pursued toward the South by the North Korean Army (and in the midst even of glimpses of detailed combined operations together with Soviet forces, these clearly are provocative indicators of a total warfare strategy that encompasses (1) mixed regular and irregular warfare, (2) preemptive surprise attack, and (3) a quick-decision strategy. Accordingly, these indicators strongly hint at the "completion of readiness for an offensive posture" that will not hesitate even to carry out a second 25 June attack if we show any weaknesses.

Even on the "optimistic view" that the situation around the Korean Peninsula today is not likely to permit a large-scale total warfare provocation by North Korea, it does not seem likely, given these unconcealed indications of attack by North Korea, that the South Korean people will see the peaceful conclusion of the coming 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games. This judgment drives the future security problems of the Korean Peninsula in a serious direction.

At the least, such indicators create concern that North Korea might dare to conduct active military demonstrations in the ceasefire line area with its forward-deployed main force units, or might even stage an attack across the border. Moreover, as testified to by a North Korean soldier who defected early in the year, Kim Il-song may actually be making plans to implement the proposition that "the Olympics can be shut down with a single artillery shot."

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON KPA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

NODONG SINMUN 25 Apr Editorial

SK260057 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 24 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 25 April editorial: "The KPA Is Revolutionary Armed Force That Firmly Defends the Cause of the Party"]

[Text] Today we are significantly marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the KPA, the glorious revolutionary armed force, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Greeting this revolutionary festival, our people extend warm congratulations to the officers and men of our heroic People's Army and the People's Security Forces, who are firmly defending the fatherland by cherishing endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

On 25 April 1932, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This was the majestic birth of the genuine chuche-type revolutionary armed forces, a new type of army in our country. With the founding of the KPRA, our people could victoriously advance the struggle for independence of the fatherland and for liberation of the people to a new higher stage by having our own genuine revolutionary army for the first time in our history. The glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces began from that time. The victorious history which marked an epochal turning point in our people's struggle for liberation of the nation and class and in the development of communist movement in our country is directly related to the founding of this chuche-type armed force.

It is a great historic achievement made before the nation and people that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new chapter of our revolutionary armed forces and realized a military guarantee for achieving the chuche cause by founding the KPRA. Our People's Army, the army for the revolution and for the party, was born with the mission of firmly ensuring the chuche cause with armed forces. During the period of over half a century since they fired the first gun in the Paektu Forest, our revolutionary armed forces have excellently fulfilled their glorious missions, and in this course made immortal achievements in the nation's history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through their heroic and self-sacrificing struggle, the People's Army honorably has fulfilled its revolutionary mission assigned by the nation and people and registered brilliant and immortal achievements in our party's revolutionary history.

The KPRA smashed the Japanese imperialist aggressors by waging heroic struggle over 15 years under unprecedentedly arduous circumstances and finally achieved the historic cause of national liberation. The KPA, which was reinforced and developed into a regular army after national liberation, directly succeeding the KPRA, courageously struggled by displaying the mass heroism and peerlessly patriotic sense of dedication in the great fatherland liberation war. Thus, the KPA crushed the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who boasted of being the strongest in the world, and honorably defended the independence of the nation and the revolutionary gains.

Our People's Army, which was disciplined amid the fierce flames of war, smashed the repeated maneuvers of aggression by the enemy at every step after the war and firmly defended the fatherland. Thus, it reliably defended with armed force our people's revolutionary cause for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

All victories and successes won by our people in revolution and construction under the party's leadership and precious revolutionary gains include the immortal achievements made by our revolutionary armed forces, and are dyed with the blood of the officers and men of the People's Army who heroically fought for the freedom and happiness of the people and for the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland. With this, our People's Army enjoys deep love and endless reverence from all the people.

For over 55 years our revolutionary armed forces have traversed along the victorious path by overcoming various storms and difficulties under the party's leadership. During this period, our People's Army was strengthened and developed into ever-victorious and indomitable revolutionary armed force which was further disciplined and tested politically, ideologically, militarily and technologically by possessing the features of an army for the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a unique military idea and the line of building the revolutionary armed forces based on the *chuche* idea at an early date and wisely led the struggle to [word indistinct].

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, our People's Army expanded its ranks and fostered its strength amid the flames of the revolutionary war against strong imperialists. During this course, it was strengthened and developed into an unrivaled rank with *chuche*-oriented tactics and rich combat experiences.

In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly ensured the party's leadership over the People's Army and saw to it that *chuche* was thoroughly

established in military building and in military activities. This was the basic factor which clearly showed the characteristic nature of our People's Army as chuche-type revolutionary armed force and which strengthened the might of the People's Army in every way.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly implementing the great leader's idea for military building, put forward the revolutionary policy of remodelling the entire army on the chuche idea and is leading this work at the head. Thanks to the policy for remodelling the entire army on the chuche idea, a programmatic guideline was realized to make all soldiers chuche-type communist revolutionaries and to push ahead with military building and military activities thoroughly in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea.

Our party put forward as a basic issue the work of arming the entire army with the chuche idea and of strengthening and developing our army into an army of the party and the leader and constantly deepened this work. The party led the army and people so that they endlessly trust the party while helping attain their unity. Thus, the indomitable and firm unity was achieved among the party, the army, and the people in our country in the course of highly upholding the great leader.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, constant advance was registered in the work of military building. Today the political and moral traits of our People's Army are very excellent. All officers and men of the People's Army are firmly armed with the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary idea--and are firmly resolved to fight for victory of the chuche cause under the party's leadership to the end.

All ranks are filled only with the chuche idea and warm comradeship has been formed between officers and men, military discipline is being voluntarily observed, and blood ties are being formed between the army and people. This is a proud aspect of our People's Army today. This is a political and moral superiority which can be maintained only by the army of the party and the people. Herein lies the source of strength for our People's Army in winning victory in fighting against any imperialist army.

Our People's Army is a revolutionary armed force which is firmly prepared not only politically and ideologically but also militarily and technologically. Our People's Army is equipped with modern weapons and combat technology and equipment. All soldiers can skillfully handle their weapons and combat technical equipment with high-level military knowledge and technology.

At the early stage of the time our revolutionary armed forces were organized, there were only few revolutionary core members who were disciplined amid the arduous trial of the revolution. However, today after 55 years have passed, the revolutionary core members who were disciplined amid the arduous revolutionary war and the flames of class struggle together with the old revolutionary fighters have increased to a great number. Thus, the People's Army has been reliably organized with outstanding military and political cadre members in all service branches.

Thanks to the ever-victorious indomitable KPA, which was founded amid the flames of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which was disciplined amid arduous trials, and which is firmly armed with the chuche idea, with modern military science and technology, and with the most modern military technology and equipment, the security of our fatherland and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause--the party's cause--are firmly ensured.

Our revolution has not been completed, and we must continue to struggle until the People's Army is faced with the mission of reliably defending the party and the revolution from offensives and infiltration of all sorts of the class enemies and of firmly guaranteeing, with force of arms, our party's cause to expedite the complete reunification of the fatherland.

Today the situation of the nation is acutely strained. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are more frantically and viciously perpetrating the maneuvers of aggression and war against us with each passing day. To firmly defend the fatherland and the revolution under these circumstances, the might of the People's Army should be more firmly consolidated.

The basic guarantee for strengthening and developing our People's Army into ever-victorious, indomitable ranks is to permanently uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The People's Army will fulfill its mission to ensure the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause with armed forces by remaining invariably loyal to the leader, as was in the past.

The KPA constitutes the combat ranks of the revolutionary fighters who render loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song generation after generation. The loyalty to the party and the leader is the loftiest trait of the People's Army and herein lies the great pride of our army.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander. Our People's Army has an ever-victorious indomitable might today because it upholds the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its supreme commander.

The officers and men of the People's Army should thoroughly implement the leader's chuche-oriented military ideas and lines by deeply cherishing the great honor and pride in upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of the revolutionary armed forces.

The WPK is the great guide of our revolutionary armed forces. Only under the party's leadership can our People's Army safeguard its revolutionary nature and smoothly fulfill its glorious missions and duties assigned by the fatherland and people.

The People's Army should firmly establish the revolutionary traits and work system to defend and protect our party politically and ideologically at the risk of its life, to thoroughly ensure the leadership of the party center in all military works and activities and to unconditionally implement the party's orders and directives to the end.

The chuche idea is the banner for victory and honor of our People's Army. All soldiers should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and the party's military ideas and lines, which are the embodiment of the chuche idea, and should prepare themselves to become genuine chuche-type revolutionaries who live and fight only in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea by assuming it as their firm faith.

The slogan "Let us fight by dedicating our lives to the great leader and the party center!" is an excellent slogan to which the entire army should firmly adhere. We should make all soldiers take this slogan as their faith and will and should encourage them to tenaciously defend and protect with their lives the party Central Committee headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song by cherishing spotlessly pure and clear loyalty to the party and the leader.

The political and ideological might of the revolutionary army can be firmly guaranteed by modern military technology. The People's Army should thoroughly implement the policy for making the entire army an army of cadres and for modernizing the entire army, and should make all soldiers sufficiently have modern military science and technology by strengthening combat and political training. Thus, it should equip its units with modern weapons and technical combat instruments in accordance with the demands of modern warfare.

The People's Army should more solidly consolidate itself to be an army of cadres and a modernized one-a-match-for-100 army.

All units of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should continuously and vigorously implement the policies and rules in military life put forward by the party in order to strengthen combat capability. At the same time, they should further consolidate the nation's defense capability by thoroughly implementing the policy of arming all people and fortifying the entire nation.

Today we are building socialism confronting the U.S. imperialists, the ring-leader of the world imperialists. The officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should always maintain an alert and mobilized posture, eschewing even minor relaxation and indolence, and should keenly watch the enemy's provocative maneuvers with lofty revolutionary vigilance. Thus, they should reliably defend the defense line of the fatherland.

It is a noble traditional fine custom that the army and people love and actively help each other. Highly displaying the traditional fine custom of unity between the army and the people, officers and men of the People's Army should defend the lives and properties of the people at the risk of their lives.

All the people should love and help the soldiers of the People's Army with the same sincerity displayed toward their own offspring. In particular, we should make all domains support the army by directing the attention of the entire party and all the people to the People's Army so that the army can more excellently fulfill the military missions assigned it.

Today our People's Army is registering brilliant labor exploits by voluntarily participating in socialist construction, upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great idea for economic construction. Upholding the plans and ideas of the party and the leader, the soldiers of the People's Army should effect mass heroism and collective innovations in the major construction sites with the same spirit and vigor they had when they built the West Sea Lockgate into a monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party. Thus, they should fully display the might as the army of the party.

The just cause of the KPA, which is vigorously advancing with support and trust from all the people under the leadership of the WPK, is ever-victorious and indomitable.

Leaders Lay Wreaths at Taesongsan Cemetery

SK260131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] On 25 April, party and government cadres, People's Army soldiers, and workers laid wreaths at the Taesongsan revolutionary fighters cemetery on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA, our party's revolutionary armed forces.

A wreath sent by the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was laid at the wreath-laying stand of the fighters cemetery. Also, a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, was placed there.

A KPA honor guard was lined up at the revolutionary fighters cemetery.

Attending this ceremony at the revolutionary fighters cemetery were Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, and Kang Hui-won; responsible functionaries of party and power organs, administration economic organs, and public organizations, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; generals of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces; responsible functionaries of central organs and in the fields of science, education, art, culture, public health, and the press; responsible functionaries of party and power organs, administration economic organs, and workers' organizations in Pyongyang; soldiers of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces in Pyongyang; and workers of the city. Also attending this wreath-laying ceremony were Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and members of the many Chongnyon delegations currently visiting the socialist fatherland.

Amid the playing of wreath-laying music, wreaths were laid in the name of the WPK Central Committee; the DPRK Central People's Committee; the State Administration Council; the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; the Ministry of Public Security; public organizations; central organs; scientific, educational, art and cultural, public health, and press and publishing organs; and party and power organs, administration economic organs, and workers' organizations in Pyongyang. Also, a wreath was laid in the name of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

The words "May Communist Revolutionary Fighters Be Glorious" were written on the ribbons of wreaths.

The participants paid a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who devoted their lofty lives to the liberation of the fatherland, the freedom and happiness of the people, and the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A march of the KPA honor guard followed.

/8309

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DAILY ON FULFILLING 7-YEAR PLAN

SK040545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 1 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May Editorial: "Let Us Advance Toward the High Eminence of the Third 7-Year Plan Following the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] A brighter prospect has been unfolded along the road of future socialist construction in our country. The second session of the Eighth SPA adopted the Third 7-Year Plan according to the grand program of socialist economic construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech. Thus, another brilliant new chapter has been unfolded along the heroic and epic course of socialist construction in our country.

Receiving the Third 7-Year Plan, which reflects the brilliant economic construction plan of the party and the leader, our people today seethe with great pride, honor, hope, and optimism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Third 7-Year Plan is not only a grand economic construction plan to further strengthen the economic power of the country and epochally improve the standard of the people's living, but also a great task to effect a decisive turn in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The basic task of the Third 7-Year Plan propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to firmly provide the material and technological foundations for the complete victory of socialism by continuously and vigorously accelerating the work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific. This is a most correct policy put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song based on the inevitability of the developing socialist economy and on his deep analysis of the present situation of our national economy and its future prospects.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader our people, in the past, have vigorously waged the struggle to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific. As a result, our people have today built a firm self-reliant national economy.

In particular, as the Second 7-Year Plan and the economic tasks of the adjustment period have been successfully carried out, the might of our self-reliant national economy has been further strengthened, and a steppingstone by which the grand 10 major prospective targets can be attained has been firmly established.

To achieve the complete victory of socialism based on such success, the line of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific must be implemented more thoroughly and the 10 major prospective targets put forth by the Sixth Congress of the party must be attained.

Indeed, the presentation of the Third 7-Year Plan is clear proof of not only the extraordinary wisdom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, who has always unfolded correct economic construction operations in conformity with the inevitable demands of socialist construction, the specific situation of the country, and the aspirations of the people, but also the wise leadership of our party.

The Third 7-Year Plan is the blueprint of great grandeur and prosperity unprecedented in the history of our country. The new long-range plan foresees the attainment of the grand 10 major prospective targets and the increase of industrial production more than 1.9 times and agricultural production more than 1.4 times. This shows that the Third 7-Year is a very bold and broad long-range plan in terms of its goal, scale, and speed.

The presentation of the grand long-range plan, which will bring about great change in strengthening the country's economic power and in improving the people's standard of living, at a difficult time when the country remains divided and directly confronts the U.S. imperialists, constitutes clear proof of the powerful might of our party.

Our party is the tested organizer and guide that has led socialist economic construction to constant upsurges with invincible might and matchless and indomitable fighting spirit.

At the bottom of the Third 7-Year Plan lies precisely the strength of great unity and cohesion by which the party and the leader firmly trust the people and the people unconditionally and thoroughly implement the party's demands, firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

The new long-range plan cannot be contemplated apart from the tested leadership of our party, which has always set forth a bold and broad goal and mobilized the entire party, the entire country, and all of the people to carry out the goal, thereby creating a constant leap and miracles.

Indeed, the Third 7-Year Plan is a great socialist economic construction program that can be propounded only in the era of glory blessed by the leadership of our party center, the era of our Workers' Party enjoying the heyday of great grandeur and prosperity.

Implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan is very significant in carrying out our people's socialist and communist cause. The implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan makes it possible to bring about a decisive turn in achieving the complete victory of socialism. The achievement of the complete victory of socialism is the main historic task facing us today over the course of modelling the entire society after the chuche idea. It is also a sacred duty assigned to our generation.

Once the Third 7-Year Plan has been successfully carried out, a decisive advance will take place not only in consolidating the foundation of the self-reliant national economy, but also in establishing the material and technological foundations for realizing a completely victorious socialist society, a classless society.

The Third 7-Year Plan is also a rewarding task designed to include our country in the ranks of economically advanced countries. The Third 7-Year Plan is a plan of effecting an epochal turn in developing science and technology. It is also the plan of great leap and progress for the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

Once the extensive technological reforms of the national economy have been accelerated during the period of the new long-range plan, and, consequently, the goals of 100 billion kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 10 million tons of steel, 15 million tons of grain, and other economic construction goals have been successfully attained during the period of the new long-range plan, our country will be turned into a powerful socialist country with more modern and developed industry and agriculture.

That our country, which was a backward, colonial, and semi-feudal society in past, enters the ranks of the world's economically advanced countries is indeed an epochal turn in the history of our fatherland.

Once the Third 7-Year Plan has been implemented, our fatherland will greet an era of new grandeur and prosperity and its dignity and honor as the fatherland of chuche will be further glorified.

Implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan also constitutes an epochal turn in further improving the standard of the people's material and cultural lives. The Third 7-Year Plan is a popular plan that contains the brilliant goal of more smoothly resolving the food, clothing, and housing problems of our people. The warm love and consideration toward the people of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party center, who have devoted all their energies to providing happier and more abundant lives for our people, have been precisely embodied here.

Once the Third 7-Year Plan is successfully implemented, the lofty plan of the party and the leader to more smoothly resolve the food, clothing, and housing problems of the people will be brilliantly realized and our country will be turned into a paradise of the people, a better place in which to live.

Indeed, the Third 7-Year Plan is the banner of encouragement that makes it possible for our people to have firmer faith in the complete victory of socialism and to vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction with endless faith and ambition.

Implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan will bring about an epochal change in strengthening our revolutionary forces by all means and in accelerating the cause of national reunification. Through the implementation of the new long-range plan, our revolutionary forces will be more firmly deepened politically and economically and the superiority of the socialist system will be vigorously demonstrated to the world. It will not only bring firm faith and courage to the people at home and abroad who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, but also constitute mighty encouragement to the people who aspire for independence.

The Third 7-Year Plan is an unprecedentedly vast and difficult task. However, its success has been firmly guaranteed. The wise leadership of the party and the leader is precisely the decisive guarantee of the victory of the Third 7-Year Plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has extraordinary wisdom and ever-victorious strategy and tactics, is today personally leading the advance for the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan to victory through the energetic leadership that he exercised in the period of the great upsurges of Chollima.

Our party is also vigorously organizing and leading the entire party, the whole country, and all of the people into the implementation of the new long-range plan by unfolding bold and broad operations to realize the respected and beloved leader's plan.

As long as there are the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the invincible strength of the people's single-hearted unity which has been further deepened in the course of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, we can fly the flag of victory on the high hills of the Third 7-Year plan without fail. At the same time, the victory of the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan is certain because there are the boundless potentiality of our self-reliant national economy which has been firmly deepened in the course of socialist economic construction, the large army of 1.25 million intellectuals, the rich experience attained in socialist economic construction, and the extraordinarily high revolutionary zeal of our masses who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The general economic situation in our country today is very good. Therefore, the firm prospect that makes it possible to brilliantly implement the grand program of socialist economic construction propounded by the party has been opened before us.

Today, when the brilliant blueprint of socialist economic construction has been unfolded before us, our party center appeals to the entire party, the whole country, and all of the people to vigorously accelerate a majestic advance for the implementation of the Third 7-Year plan, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions.

Let us mobilize the entire party, the entire country, and all of the people to attain the grand goal of the Third 7-Year Plan! This is precisely a slogan that our party center has put forth at present.

One of the most important tasks in successfully implementing the Third 7-Year Plan is for all party members and working people to think according to the demands of the chuche idea and to firmly cherish in their hearts faith and belief to accelerate economic construction.

The Third 7-Year Plan has been established based on the chuche-oriented economic construction line and policy of our party. It is a program for socialist economic construction which has been planned in conformity with the specific situation of our country, firmly believing in our people's mighty strength itself.

Therefore, only when all party members and working people firmly cherish in their hearts the faith in the chuche idea and resolve all problems, that arise in economic construction, in conformity with the intent of the party and in our own way can they successfully attain the high goal of the Third 7-Year Plan. Therefore, all party members and working people should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, firmly cherish in their hearts the firm faith of knowing nothing other than the chuche idea, and thoroughly embody the party's ideology and intent with the fighting spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the party policy. Thus, they should vigorously open the breakthrough of the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan.

The core of the chuche oriented faith in our people is the firm ideological view of firmly believing and following their party and leader, absolutely trusting the policy of their party, and unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the intent of their party and leader, going through fire and water.

The economic construction line and policy of our party are a most correct line and policy that have thoroughly embodied the stand of the working class and the principles of self-reliance. Experiences have shown that our party's policy is a most scientific policy which embodies the inevitability of socialist and communist economic construction and that, therefore, only when we advance along this road can we achieve victory.

The Third 7-Year Plan is a chuche-oriented long-range plan to effect great upsurges in economic construction in response to such a policy of our party. Herein lies the essential superiority of the Third 7-Year Plan. Therefore, apart from the thorough implementation of the chuche-oriented economic construction policy of the party, we cannot think of the successful implementation of the new long-range plan.

All party members and working people should firmly and deeply grasp and master the economic construction line and policy of our party and should resolve all economic problems based on them.

We should resolutely defend and thoroughly embody the chuche-oriented economic construction ideology, theory, and policy of our party in all fields, ranging from the field of providing the chuche-oriented fuel, raw materials, and power bases of the national economy and developing science and technology of the country to the field of managing and operating industry and agriculture and resolving the problem of ownership.

Along with this, we should advance forward with the faith and optimistic view that we can implement the new long-range plan without fail because there are the great leadership of the party and the leader and the correct line and policy of the party.

To successfully carry out the Third 7-Year Plan, party members and working people should highly display their militant and revolutionary struggle spirit. The unprecedentedly vast new long-range plan demands that a revolutionary turn be effected in the way of thinking, work habit, the work method, and work style of the people.

The driving force of the Third 7-Year Plan lies in our people. Therefore, only when they highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude can our people successfully carry out the broad and difficult economic tasks.

Now, when our people are faced with an arduous and heavy task, is precisely the time for our people to vigorously rise up and brighten the flames of speed battle, reverberating high the trumpet of the revolutionary advance.

All party members and working people should overcome all difficulties with the revolutionary spirit of chollima, the revolutionary spirit of speed battle, that the party has bestowed on them, and with the revolutionary spirit of crossing burning rivers and walking on muddy roads.

Let us vigorously accelerate the advance of the eighties with the spirit displayed in the construction of Sohae lockgate! This is a party slogan. The spirit of embodying this slogan of the party constitutes precisely an important key factor in implementing the new long-range plan.

The construction workers of Sohae lockgate have created the miracle of building the epochal lockgate in a short period with the indomitable spirit and attitude that nothing is impossible in implementing the party center's call. Therefore, all party members and working people should constantly create miracles and perform exploits in production and technological innovation by following the indomitable spirit of the construction workers of Sohae lockgate who built the giant dam, blocking the raging waves of the sea.

All party members and working people in all sectors and units of the national economy should unconditionally carry out the yearly tasks of the Third 7-Year plan. They should carry out, without fail, the task of this year, the first year of the plan, by each month and quarter, and by index.

Success in the implementation of the new long-range plan greatly depends on the sense of responsibility of the guidance functionaries and their organizational and commanding abilities. The most important reserves for the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan lie precisely in the masses of producers. Therefore, functionaries should mingle with the masses of producers, consult with them to discover ways in implementing the new long-range plan, and, thus, actively utilize their suggestions.

Functionaries should explain and inculcate deep among the masses the intent of the party and the leader calling for the entire party, the whole country, and all of the people to participate in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan and should vigorously wage the organizational and political work of actively launching into it. Thus, functionaries should see to it that a great revolutionary upsurge is effected on all sectors and units.

It is particularly important for functionaries to firmly grasp the Tsean work system and to properly carry out economic guidance and enterprise management. Guidance functionaries should properly and correctly combine political work with economic organizational work, should correctly carry out production guidance, technological guidance, material supply, and organizational work for cooperative production, and, thus, should enhance the superiority of enterprise complexes.

The Third 7-Year Plan demands able and outstanding commanders. If functionaries have no ability, they cannot carry out the work of attaining the high goal of the new long-range plan.

Functionaries, scientists, and technicians should further exert themselves, transcending differences in their positions and work sites, and should epochally enhance their ability and talent. Thus, they should uphold the party's cause through the successful implementation of the new long-range plan by displaying their ability and talent.

Today, at a time when a vast economic task has been assigned to us, our party expects all functionaries to become vigorous and active men of deeds and men of action. Functionaries cannot carry out the vast plan and cannot devote loyalty to the party and the revolution with only words.

To become men of deeds and action, all functionaries should reject senility and standstill and should overflow with zeal and ambition. Participating in the work with vigorous and strong work enthusiasm and fighting spirit is precisely the important issue that our party has stressed to accelerate the new long-range plan.

Burning zeal and fighting spirit come from high revolution-mindedness, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness. All commanding members, including functionaries, who have actively contributed to strengthening the might of the party in the past, should constantly temper themselves in enhancing their party spirit so that they can continuously uphold the party's cause.

Correctly organizing and guiding the advance for the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan is one of the most important duties assigned to our party organizations today. Correctly organizing the advance for the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan is an important political work to effect a great turn in economic construction.

Therefore, party organizations and functionaries should deeply realize that today's economic construction struggle is a rewarding struggle led by our party and should concentrate greater efforts of the party on this. Thus, they should see to it that the whole country seethes with the general advance for the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan.

The three revolutions are the basic way in implementing the new long-range plan. Therefore, further brightening their flames is precisely an important duty of party organizations. Party organizations should vigorously wage the movement of the three revolution teams, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, and the movement to emulate the example set by unheralded heroes and should, at the same time, vigorously see to it that other public organizations actively wage various mass movements. Thus, party organizations should see to it that brilliant labor exploits are performed in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan.

The basic key factor in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan lies in more thoroughly exercising the leadership of the party. Party organizations should not only define the thorough guarantee of the party's leadership in all sectors and units as the (?priority) of party work and vigorously push ahead with this, but should also more firmly establish the discipline and habit of unconditionally carrying out the party's decisions and instructions to the end.

The struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan is a rewarding one to open the brighter future of our fatherland and the revolution. It is also a responsible work which is closely related to the high dignity of our party and the honor of chuche Korea.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more vigorously advance toward the high target of the Third 7-Year Plan by letting the drum of the revolution reverberate throughout the country.

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CSO: 4110/138

DAILY ON ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

SK010812 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 29 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April editorial: "Let Us Properly Conduct Organizational and Co-mand Work To Accomplish the Economic Task"]

[Text] The present reality in which the entire country seethes with the struggle to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan calls for economic guidance functionaries to more meticulously conduct combat organizational and command work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All guidance functionaries and working people must sacrificially struggle with boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution and high revolutionary zeal. By so doing, they must brilliantly fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan, thus once again displaying the might and honor of chuche Korea.

To successfully accomplish their economic tasks, plants and enterprises must plan realistically, mesh plans properly, meticulously conduct facility management and labor organizational work, and, in particular, guarantee the supply of materials and resources.

Such economic organizational work, supply work, and coordination work depend entirely on the role of functionaries. Experience shows that when economic guidance functionaries properly conduct economic organizational and production command work among the masses according to the demands of the party, more hidden resources can be mobilized and utilized, the problems of facility management and material supply can be solved even more properly, and production can be carried out scientifically and rationally.

Today, the revolutionary zeal of our working class, which has turned out in upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the ordinance adopted at the recent second session of the Eighth SPA, is very high. It overflows with lofty enthusiasm toward accomplishing any economic task assigned by the party.

The question is, how do guidance functionaries, who are in charge of economic guidance and management, organize and command the masses? If functionaries go below and meticulously conduct economic organizational and production command work according to the demands of the Tae-an work system, any economic

task can be accomplished, no matter how huge, and technological improvement in the people's economy can be vigorously accelerated through development of science and technology and intensification of the technological innovation movement.

The economic guidance functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy must deeply realize the significance of their mission in accomplishing the economic task set by the party. By so doing, they must decisively enhance their roles as members of the organizational and command staff.

To meticulously conduct organizational and command work, above all, functionaries must go below to where production is carried out. It is the party's unchanging demand to go into the reality and among the masses. The task is at the work site. Therefore, pending problems can be noticed and swiftly solved only at the production site, and a bold and large-scale operational plan can be worked out to properly organize and assign work to achieve greater success.

Recently, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il once again taught [karuchojusyotta] that functionaries must go among the masses to enhance their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people mindedness.

Guidance functionaries of committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and of plants and enterprises must go deep into the seething reality, among the masses struggling to accomplish the first year task of the Third 7-Year Plan. By so doing, they must specifically grasp the situation and solve pending problems swiftly.

In conducting organizational and command work, functionaries must emphasize properly guaranteeing working conditions, such as the proper operation of facilities and supply of materials. Only then, can production be stabilized at a high level.

Facilities, materials, and resources are the basic elements of production. If the supply of materials and resources is not guaranteed, it is impossible to stabilize production at a high level and, accordingly, the economic task set by the party cannot be properly accomplished, no matter how high the production workers' zeal or how great the potential of the economic foundation may be.

By going into plants and enterprises, functionaries must grasp the status of facility management and material supply and take the necessary measures. At the same time, functionaries must grasp how related sectors are meshed and must directly organize and command the combat to ensure that materials and resources are swiftly supplied for production sites according to the demands of the Tae'an work system. In addition, by mobilizing the might of the production workers, the work to mobilize hidden resources and possibilities must be meticulously conducted.

The functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council must correctly assign tasks to the functionaries of concerned units

and help them accomplish their tasks. In doing so, they must frequently conduct evaluation work and reassign tasks, thus ensuring the accomplishment of the given tasks.

In particular, functionaries of the complexes must correctly assign tasks and meticulously conduct supply work for their subordinate plants and enterprises. By so doing, they must ensure the daily, monthly, and quarterly fulfillment of plans.

The areas where ceaseless emphasis must be placed to accomplish this year's economic task are the coal, power, metallurgical, cement, and chemical industries and the railway and transportation sectors. Only when these sectors advance ahead of others can an upsurge be brought about in overall economic activities, production and construction be accelerated even more vigorously, and the people's standard of living be epochally improved. The functionaries of these sectors must remember that accomplishing this year's economic tasks largely depends on their role. By so doing, they must concentrate firepower on attaining the combat goals set by the party and prospectively carry out work to increase production capacities, to improve facilities, and to achieve the mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of the production process.

Production is carried out through close coordination among many sectors. Functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy must direct deep interest to further increase coal, power, metallurgical, chemical, and cement production and develop the railways and other transportation. They must properly organize support work for these sectors.

With enthusiasm and ambition, functionaries must decisively improve economic guidance and industrial management. Only functionaries who go into the reality and make the effort to properly and swiftly accomplish the given economic tasks through bold operation and competent command work are true revolutionaries loyal to the party and the leader who devote themselves for the people.

Now, when all people of the country have vigorously turned out to accomplish the far-reaching task of the Third 7-Year Plan, is indeed the time for functionaries to act with new faith and fighting spirit and to meticulously conduct economic organizational and production command work in a militant manner.

All guidance functionaries of the economic sectors, with lofty self-consciousness and responsibility as members of the revolutionary command staff, use their brains, find ways, and meticulously conduct organizational and command work to properly accomplish the economic task assigned to their sectors and units.

All party organizations and three-revolution teams must properly lead the work of administrative and economic functionaries and actively help them go down to the production sites and successfully fulfill this year's plan with renewed combat organizational and command work.

By so doing, they must be made to glorify this meaningful year and vigorously advance according to the far-reaching masterplan of the Third 7-Year Plan.

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THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAMS PUSH TECH INNOVATIONS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Kim Sang-Ho]

[Text] The Three Revolutions Teams, which were dispatched throughout the nation to the various sectors of the people's economy, have initiated proposals for some 10,000 technical innovations in just a little over half a year. These innovations are being enthusiastically received by the production industry.

All of the nation's Three Revolutions Teams sent to the various sectors of the people's economy revere our party's Three Revolutions Lines and, by vigorously broadening the struggle for their fulfillment, are achieving proud results in the realization of the Three Revolutions ideological, technical and cultural work.

They especially hold dear the programmatic words of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il given last year while viewing the Three Revolutions Teams Technical Exhibition Hall. They have initiated proposals for some 10,000 creditable technical innovations within the short span of a little over half a year, fervently expanding the Technical Innovations Movement. These innovations are being received quite positively by the production industry.

The crowning success achieved by the Three Revolutions Teams in the Technical Revolution is the fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader (Kim Il-song), who leads by brilliant accomplishment and who prescribed the Three Revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--as continual revolutionary tasks which must be carried out until the working class party completely constructs communism, and also the leadership of the glorious party center (Kim Chong-il).

Furthermore, this is a brilliant achievement born from a blazing loyalty and allegiance to the party and the great leader on the part of all the Three Revolutions Teams nationwide in performing their glorious duty as personal guardian honor guards of the party center (Kim Chong-il).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed as follows: "Members of the Three Revolutions Teams must infiltrate more deeply among the masses,

actively generating their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom. Thus, we must more ardently push the technical and cultural revolutions by merging the strength of the Three Revolutions Teams with the guidance functionaries and all the workers at the factories, businesses and co-op farms."

The Three Revolutions Teams have inexhaustibly displayed perfect strength and wisdom determined faithfully to repay the party's trust and expectations by productively fulfilling the glorious revolutionary mission entrusted to them in the achievement of the Three Revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural.

Particularly, they are widening the powerful struggle with the bold aim of actively contributing at least one technical innovation per person by February of this year. And with lofty political resolve and revolutionary fervor they thoroughly fulfilling the party's course toward technical revolution.

The Three Revolutions Teams have come up with some 725 production proposals acting in concert with the party organizations and strengthening the harmonious relationship between party members and workers, thus vigorously broadening the struggle for the positive introduction of generalization of technical innovations as appraised at the Three Revolutions Teams Technical Innovations Exhibit.

The Three Revolutions Teams members who were dispatched to the No 1 Hydro-electric Power Station Construction Complex were able to come closer in perfecting new continuous production line methods in the construction of the Mapyong Dam and were able to harvest innovative fruits by increasing the average rate of dam construction by 2.7 times through across the board improvements which conserve both material and man hours.

As was the party's design, the Three Revolutions Teams which were sent to the Kimchaek and Hwanghae ironworks complexes expanded production by actively employing the new technical innovations for production, stoutly pushing the Technical Innovations Movement, vastly improving modern practices in production and raising the quality of products.

The Three Revolutions Teams members sent to the Myohyangsan Medical Appliance Factory managed perfectly the entire production of new instruments for general oral treatment and of a new 2-meter steel laser, powerfully broadening the struggle for greater production. In normalizing production since the first of the year, they have achieved over and beyond the monthly quota.

Additionally, the Three Revolutions Teams have solved and normalized many technical scientific problems concerned with production, and have achieved tremendous results in technical innovations for raising production efficiency.

The Three Revolutions Teams dispatched to the Kaesong Textiles Factory and the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex were greatly instrumental in expanding cloth and naphtha production by openly pushing the Technical Innovations Movement to raise labor production efficiency and product quality.

The Three Revolutions Teams members sent to the 8 August Factory, in harmony with the party organizations, aimed at modernizing the most difficult and best producing pipe bending operation. They perfected technical preparations during only a 2-month period, and made a mass production pipe bending machine which can manufacture 180 different fittings. Now, innovations in important construction are being launched at needed facilities such as the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

The Three Revolutions Teams sent to Chorwon County strongly pushed technical innovations for actively using super-grade coal in the construction of a cement factory which uses coal, and achieved innovative results in the introduction of super-grade coal boilers in many facilities and enterprises.

Also, the Three Revolutions Teams dispatched to Anbyon County have, in broadening the Technical Innovations Movement there, strengthened the physical and technical foundations of the collective farms.

All of the nation's Three Revolutions Teams are raising the violently blazing torch of the Three Great Revolutions in harmony with the appropriate party organizations. And with hearts aflame they are striving to accomplish a new turning point in carrying out the tasks of the Three Great Revolutions during this auspicious year, raising the pivotal role of the Technical Revolution, still at its beginnings, with the results they have already attained.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

INTER-KOREAN DIALOGUE URGED

Call for Political-Military Talks

SK300525 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1200 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Unattributed talks from the "Reunification Plaza" program: "High-level North-South Political and Military Talks Should Be Held at an Early Date"]

[Text] As widely known to the world, the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is a new formula put forward by the North at the First Session of the Eighth SPA Session on 30 December last year. Since this proposal was made public to the world, this proposal has enjoyed active support and welcome at home and abroad as a capital proposal making it possible to open an epochal phase for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. The voices of our masses and the peace-loving masses aspiring for the holding of high-level North-South political and military talks have grown higher with each passing day.

Because of the insincere stand and attitude of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks has not been realized despite 7 months having passed since it was announced.

In his answers to questions raised by the president of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba on 26 February, President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the savior of national reunification, urged again the South authorities to respond to the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, and taught: The proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is the most realistic nation-saving declaration designed to remove the state of acute political confrontation and military tension between the North and South and open a breakthrough for peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

As shown in the teaching of the president, the basic aim of the North's proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is to dispel the state of daily aggravating political confrontation and military tension on the Korean peninsula and open a breakthrough for the peaceful reunification of the country.

As is known, because of the anticommunist rackets and war maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group, political confrontation between the North and South is becoming extremely acute, and the state of military tension on the Korean peninsula is being further aggravated with each passing day. They are further inciting distrust within the nation, further intensifying the propaganda of slandering the North than ever before. Also, they place this land under the state of a constant martial law, clamoring about anticommunism. What is worse, they are harshly suppressing countless patriotic students, youths, and off-stage figures by linking them to the North.

In addition, Lance missiles, various types of nuclear delivery means, and nuclear weapons have been continuously introduced into this land where approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed as a result of the reckless war policy of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. And various types of war exercises reminiscent of the eve of war have been conducted every day.

If the present acute situation of confrontation continues, distrust and misunderstanding between the North and South will further increase, confrontation will be daily intensified, and as a result, the outbreak of another war on the Korean peninsula will take place. Should war break out on the Korean peninsula, it could inevitably spread into a nuclear war. It is obvious that in this case, Asia and a broad area of the world as well as our territory will suffer nuclear calamities. It can be said that mainly as a result of political and military confrontation, confrontation and tension between the North and South are growing higher and the situation is being continuously led to the brink of war.

For this reason, the substantial political and military powerholders of the two sides are assigned the heavy duty of preserving peace on the Korean peninsula and furthermore, of opening a new breakthrough for peaceful reunification that all the fellow countrymen aspire for.

If those in high authority and substantial military powerholders in the North and South sit face to face with each other and hold negotiations in a serious and heart-to-heart manner, an epochal phase to tide over the current difficult situation and achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula will open.

It can be said that the North's proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is based on a scientific analysis of internal factors causing the daily aggravation of confrontation and tension on the Korean peninsula.

Under the situation in which the two sides are confronted with each other politically and acutely stand opposite each other militarily, economic collaboration and exchange and the humanitarian work of Red Cross cannot be smoothly conducted. Even if they were put into practice, they could be badly used in confrontation in the political and military field. When factors which caused the rupture of various channels of North-South dialogue halfway in the past are summed up, the question of removing the state of political and

military talks and a realistic possibility for them further surface also to resume the suspended North-South dialogue and to broaden the scope of North-South trust and negotiations.

Through talks, the North envisages taking immediate measures to remove the state of political confrontation--such as stopping mutual slander and defamation, realizing multifaceted North-South collaboration and exchange, and promoting national solidarity--and taking immediate steps to ease tension--such as reducing armed forces, halting the arms race, changing the DMZ along the truce line into a peace zone, and discontinuing large-scale military exercises. Also, the content of discussion is the question of enhancing the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] and the question of organizing neutral nations supervisory forces consisting of military personnel of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, and Sweden, the members of the NNSC. Also, the North has expressed its willingness to discuss any proposal made by the South side if it helps alleviate the political and military situation on the Korean peninsula.

If high-level North-South political and military talks are held and a good result is brought about, dialogue in various areas will be successfully pushed ahead and furthermore, highest-level North-South talks will be held and the basic problems for peaceful reunification of the country will be discussed.

We cannot but state that the North's proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is the most reasonable and epochal nation-saving measure in terms of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the content to be discussed, and a realistic possibility for solving problems.

However, the South authorities have turned away from this sincere proposal of the North and furthermore, have sought the way of further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula by waging, together with the United States, the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise against the North by mobilizing approximately 200,000-strong forces and modern sophisticated military means, including nuclear weapons. In addition, they have talked about the resumption of the existing dialogue instead of responding to the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

In its 28 February letter to Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek, the North magnanimously embraced the demand of the South authorities for resuming the existing dialogue, and expressed its opinion that along with high-level political and military talks, economic talks, Red Cross talks, and preliminary contact for parliamentary talks can be held. Also, it made clear that the question of the construction of the Kungangsan power plant, which poses no problem, can be discussed at high-level North-South political and military talks. Also, it stated that if the talks are successfully held, the highest-level North-South talks, already possessed by the two sides, will be held at the earliest possible date. This confirms that there can exist no grounds on which the South authorities cannot accept high-level North-South political and military talks proposed by the North.

Despite quite a bit of time having passed since the North put forward a new proposal embracing the opinions which the South authorities expressed after the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks had been advanced, they have yet taken no affirmative attitude. This eloquently bespeaks that even though the South persons in authority have taken every opportunity to talk about the resumption of the existing dialogue and talks between the highest responsible persons, they have, indeed, no intention to improve the North-South relations and pave a way for peace and reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further sticking to the lines of division and confrontation, raving about reunification through force. Those in authority must lend an ear to the voices of our masses and the peace-loving masses of the world who aspire for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. Also, they must not cling to maneuvers of anticommunism and war, but respond to the North's proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

Our masses should smash maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for the perpetuation of national division and for a new war and make all efforts to realize high-level North-South political and military talks at an early date.

Moscow Press Conference on Spokesman's Statement

SK291302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] In connection with the publication of a statement by the spokesman for the DPRK State Administration Council, our country's embassy in the Soviet Union held a press conference on 24 April.

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the press conference site was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Participating in the press conference were reporters of the Soviet newspapers, news agencies, broadcast stations, and magazines of the central-class and other functionaries of the publication sectors concerned.

Yi Tu-yol, charge d'affaires of our country, spoke at the press conference.

He noted that the spokesman for our country's state Administration Council issued a statement in connection with the fact that the South Korean puppet clique has not accepted our sincere and patient proposal for talks, but instead has taken the stand of avoiding North-South talks using various excuses.

After introducing the content of the statement by the spokesman for our country's state Administration Council, he noted that the two different stands and attitudes adopted by the North and South over the past 4 months since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks clearly show which side genuinely hopes for dialogue and which side pursues confrontation and war.

He said: Since the persons in authority in South Korea have made clear that they do not want any kind of talks between the North and the South or any kind of effort to relax tension, we will not have to take the trouble of begging for talks from those who ignore and oppose talks and the relaxation of tension, no matter how valuable and pressing the talks and relaxation of tension may be to us.

It is the persons in authority in South Korea who should be held fully responsible for the consequences of the antinational acts of those who have cut off even the chance for the North-South talks, which have been put on the table after twists and turns, and thrown away a golden opportunity to reopen the talks.

In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the Soviet press and publications will, as they have in the past, actively support the republic's just proposals for peace, stability, and reunification on the Korean peninsula and acrimoniously expose and condemn the unjust behavior of the South Korean authorities bent on pursuing the policy of division, confrontation, and war.

Answers were given to a series of questions at the press conference.

Choe Yong-hae Denounces South's Statement on Talks

SK020827 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 May 87

[Statement issued by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, on 1 May in Pyongyang--read by announcer]

[Text] Public opinion at home and abroad, including that of all the youths, students, and LSWYK members of the northern half of the republic, is raising voices in support of the statement by the spokesman for the DPRK State Administration Council, which expressed our principled stand in connection with the antinational and antipeace maneuvers of the South Korean side, which rejected North-South dialogue in an overall manner. However, the South Korean authorities [tangukchadul], turning a deaf ear to it, released a so-called statement to the North, thereby taking the very provocative stand of stoutly defending their incorrect attitude toward dialogue and of slandering out just measure. This demonstrates that the South Korean authorities have nothing to talk about, that they are dumbfounded, and that their fundamental stand has not changed at all. In the name of the Korean youths, students, and LSWYK members, I sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for rejecting North-South dialogue.

As pointed out in the statement by the spokesman for the State Administration Council, our side has made every effort to realize the new proposal for holding high-level North-South talks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the first session of the Eighth SPA. When the South Korean side, turning a deaf ear to the proposal for holding political and military talks, came out with a proposal to resume the existing dialogue, which they suspended, our side broad-mindedly assumed a conciliatory and

generous attitude. When they proposed prime ministerial talks, our side, from a positive stand, agreed to it and advanced a new proposal. In this way, we have made every sincere effort to resume North-South dialogue and bring an end to confrontation. However, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, while continuously avoiding talks to bring an end to the political and military confrontation between the North and the South, took the attitude of rejecting dialogue itself in an overall manner by coming out with unreasonable preconditions, including talks on water resources. Such maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique show that even though it is babbling about dialogue and peace, it is, in reality, pursuing confrontation, tension, and war.

If one is to hold dialogue, one must not commit the act of inciting or opposing the partner in dialogue. This is basic etiquette that both sides must adhere to. Even while crying for dialogue in words, the South Korean authorities, in deeds, have more frantically adhered to the anticommunist state policy, have conducted even large-scale military exercises against us, and, moreover, have continuously kicked up the commotion of suppressing in the South youths, students, and people using us as the pretext. In actuality, the South Korean authorities, more interested in their personal question of regaining power than the question of North-South relations related to the destiny of the nation, are more absorbed in fascist maneuvers for long-term office than North-South dialogue. They think that if North-South dialogue opens, thereby alleviating tension, they would not be able to have excuses for suppressing the South Korean youths, students, and people using us as a pretext and that this would then be disadvantageous to realizing their ambition for long-term office by force of arms.

It is no accident that on 10 April, after it sent to our side its last letter that in which declared its rejection of dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, on 13 April, under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation, released the so-called special statement in which it declared that it would realize its regaining power according to the current fascist Constitution. As soon as it announced the so-called special statement, the Chon Tu-hwan ring began an all-out fascist suppression offensive against the South Korean youths and students, and opposition democratic forces by mobilizing the puppet National Police Headquarters, the puppet Ministry of Internal Affairs, the puppet Ministry of Justice, and all other organizations of suppression. It is also more frantically kicking up the commotion of anticommunist confrontation, while finding fault with us by enumerating communization or the hindrance of the Olympic Games. This shows that the special statement by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the open declaration of an emergency decree. Clearly knowing that it is time to realize, before the nation and the world, who sincerely hopes for dialogue and peace and who pursues confrontation and war, the Chon Tu-hwan ring puppet clique must act with discretion.

The South Korean puppets, who rejected North-South dialogue in an overall manner, must be held fully responsible for the grave consequences that arise therefrom. If the South Korean puppets doggedly follow the path of confrontation, not dialogue, toward the aggravation of tension, not the alleviation of tension, they will only end up with self-destruction.

[Dated] 1 May 1987 Pyongyang

UAWPK Chairman's Denunciation

SK030621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 May 87

[Statement issued by Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, on 2 May 1987 in Pyongyang]

[Text] As is known, the South Korean authorities [dangukchadul], who have, using unjust pretexts, avoided accepting our repeated proposals for dialogue, the alleviation of tension, peace, and reunification, have unhesitatingly committed the antinational act of rejecting even prime ministerial talks, which they themselves demanded, and of blocking the path to all North-South dialogue. The South Korean ruling clique has taken the antinational attitude of opposing the alleviation of tension, which the entire nation hopes for, and of running counter to peace and peaceful reunification.

This arouses anger in all our agricultural workers and people. While sternly denouncing the South Korean authorities' crime of rejecting dialogue in an overall manner after turning a deaf ear to all of our sincere efforts to open a new phase for the alleviation of tension, dialogue, and peaceful reunification, I support the statement of the spokesman for the DPRK State Administration Council, which has expressed our principled stand on North-South dialogue.

The South Korean authorities released the so-called statement in which they defended their act of rejecting dialogue, while finding fault with the statement of the spokesman for the State Administration Council. This is another challenge to the entire nation, which wants dialogue and peace, and another crime of persistently trying to continue their antinational and antipeace maneuvers. The South Korean ruling clique's declaration rejecting dialogue is not only a declaration of confrontation and war, but also a declaration of perpetual division designed to fix [kochak] division of the country by fabricating two Koreas.

Even though the South Korean ruling clique is talking dialogue and reunification, in reality, it has no intention of holding dialogue and is scheming to fabricate two Koreas by fixing [kojongkwa] national division after continuously maintaining the status of confrontation, while idly passing time. This is further evidenced by the fact that they are challenging head-on our sincere efforts to achieve a breakthrough in peace and the peaceful reunification of the country and our repeated generosity in this direction and are plotting to realize simultaneous entry into the UN and cross-recognition, while busily prowling about in various places around the world. Moreover, the South Korean authorities are running recklessly wild to use even the sacred Olympic movement to pursue the criminal end of realizing the two Koreas policy.

The divisionists in South Korea, while openly babbling that if the 1988 Olympics are unilaterally hosted, they can promote a favorable environment for simultaneous entry into the UN by the North and the South and cross-recognition of the North and the South, have continuously adopted the attitude of opposing our proposal for cohosting the Olympics. I believe that this will only result in digging their own graves. In addition, I cannot overlook that the maneuvers of

the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in rejecting our reasonable and just proposal for dialogue and frantically adhering to the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, are being kicked up as inspired by the U.S. imperialists.

By positively following the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique rejected dialogue, while putting forth unreasonable preconditions, and are frantically kicking up maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas after running counter to the aspirations of the nation and the trend of the times. In this way, it is committing grave crimes in many respects. I demand that as one who destroys dialogue and as a divisionist, the Chon Tu-hwan ring be held fully responsible for the consequences that arise from its crime of blocking North-South dialogue.

[Signed] 2 May 1987 Pyongyang

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CHON'S POWER GRIP, MISUSE DECRIED

Chon's Attempt to Remain in Power Denounced

SK030248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 26 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 27 April commentary: "Bloody Fascist Frenzy of Military Hooligans"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with the fascist frenzy for retaking power. The rascals are perpetrating an all-out earth scorching operation against the students and people who are opposed to the rascals; maneuvers to remain in power, assuming them as the enemy.

The fascist clique drove all of the repressive forces to suppress the democratic forces by giving an order for a special guard posture. It blocked major universities in Seoul and local areas by mobilizing tens of thousands of repressive forces after arbitrarily searching the schools at any time.

On the night of 21 April, the rascals perpetrated frenzied special roundup commotions against the residents in railway and bus stations many times by mobilizing more than 12,000 policemen. Since then, they have constantly perpetrated wicked searches, checks, and mass roundup commotions.

The fascist hooligans are indiscriminately making an assault on youths, students, and people who oppose the rascals' maneuvers for long-term power. On 19 April, the rascals beat, kicked, and assaulted at random the masses who gathered in the 19 April Cemetery by mobilizing more than 1,000 murderous hooligans who received training in military techniques and several thousand riot police, thus injuring numerous people. Not satisfied with this, they perpetrated the fascist act of arresting 358 people on the spot.

Reporting on the fascist hooligans' violence that day, foreign news noted that the number of injured people, whose blood was shed, in front of the 19 April Cemetery was unknown. With the bestial bayonets wielded in many places where the evil hands of the military fascist clique are extended, the blood of the youths, students, and people is constantly being shed.

The puppets' violence reminds one of the Kwangju massacre 7 years ago when innocent people were arrested and murdered at random under the slogan

"Kill all!" The Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to realize the retaking of power by the DJP without great difficulty after suffocating all democratic forces that hinder its retaking of power. How can one tolerate such a murderous group, which routinely murders people, realizing its filthy ambition for power?

There is no reason for the South Korean students and people to have their blood shed as the victims of fascism. It is quite natural for the South Korean people who have been violated for more than 40 years under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule to aspire for new politics, a new system, and a new life free from repression and subordination.

The South Korean people have risen in the struggle because they realized that they can no longer live under the murderous and torturous politics of the puppets who have infringed upon their right to existence, not to speak of their political freedom and rights, and that the only way for them to survive is to establish a democratic government, liquidating the fascist regime.

How can one merely remain idle waiting for death? Bestially repressing the people who are aspiring for democracy with only their bare hands is an act that can be perpetrated only by the Chon Tu-hwan clique which does not know of the nation or politics but only knows how to wield bayonets.

The ringleader who produces the bloody frenzy in South Korea is the U.S. imperialists. Recently, the United States, even taking off the deceitful signboard on the development of democracy in South Korea, constitutional revision based on agreement, and so forth, which it had hung out temporarily, openly supported and protected the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for extension of power and repression of the people.

This is shown by the fact that Livsey, commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, loudly raved about the protection of the puppets, the firm implementation of the security commitment, and so forth, as soon as the important decision was made by traitor Chon Tu-hwan declaring the retaking the power by the DJP [as heard].

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to continue their colonial rule over South Korea by extending the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system. Under the support of its masters, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to realize its ambition for long-term power at any cost by binding the people with the chains of fascism.

However, bayonets and guns are not almighty. History has shown without exception that those who oppressed the people with bayonets and guns could not evade a disgraceful downfall. The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle persistently waged by the South Korean students and people under the slogans "Let us overthrow military dictators who scheme for long-term power!" and "Let us expel the United States which supports the military dictatorship!" is an eruption of their resolute will to struggle against the aggressors and fascist dictators to the end.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is following the dotage of the Yusin dictator, adhering to bloody fascist frenzy, and is dashing toward its grave. The South Korean students and people will destroy the puppets' plot for long-term power through a united struggle and will give a hard blow to the fascist dictators without fail.

Commentator on Increase of Suppression

SK021124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Problems Cannot Be Solved by Strong-fisted Power"]

[Text] The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called important decision designed to discard debate on constitutional revision faces increasing protest and rejection in South Korea.

Recently, youths and students in South Korea have turned out day in and day out for mass sit-ins and demonstrations, chanting such slogans as "Overthrow the military dictatorship attempting long-term power" or "Convene a National Assembly session for constitutional revision." Foreign news agencies have even reported that on 28 April alone, approximately 44,000 students from 18 universities in Seoul and other places throughout South Korea clashed with riot police while waging a vehement antigovernment demonstration.

Figures and people of all strata, including religious figures, university professors, and off-stage political circles, not to mention youths and students, have also joined in this struggle. The hunger strike staged since 22 April by Christian church priests in Kwangju to protest the puppet traitor's important decision further spreads and expands with support and sympathy from Christians everywhere. It is said that the number of religious figures and activists for human rights who are participating in hunger strikes and sit-in demonstrations being staged in Seoul and other places has reached even as many as 122 as of 28 April.

Frightened by strong protests and resistance from students and democratic forces of all strata, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to suppress the protests and resistance by intensifying fascist suppression. Whenever student struggle is waged, the fascist ring, by surrounding universities with suppressive police forces, attacks like a pack of wolves and recklessly arrests patriotic students while shooting tear-gas and committing brutal violence against them.

During their suppression of the demonstration staged by students on 19 April in front of the 19 April Tombs, the rascals took as many as 358 students to the police station and then formally placed under restraint or handed over for summary trial 80 of them.

The suppression of dissident figures becomes more atrocious. The measure of placing Kim Tae-chung under indefinite house arrest, attacking--by

instigating hooligans--the convention sites for founding local chapters of the Reunification and Democratic Party [RDP] to hinder its founding, and dealing with RDP National Assembly members with the fascist evil law, under a nonsensical pretext, are concrete expressions of this atrocious suppression.

This is a tenacious fascist offensive and nasty political suppression designed to suppress with bayonets all democratic forces considered a barrier to their prolongation of power and to realize by all means the DJP's reassertion of power. Furthermore, this has nakedly laid bare the fascist true nature of the rascals who are prepossessed with thinking that the bayonet is everything.

It is because the puppet traitor's important decision is a type of coup d'etat designed to prolong the military fascist dictatorship and a direct challenge to constitutional revision favoring a direct election system and democratization advocated and demanded by an absolute majority of the South Korean people that students and the people in South Korea oppose this decision.

The current South Korean Constitution is nothing but an institutional device that guarantees the military fascist elements long-term power. Accordingly, if the play of an election is conducted under the current Constitution, it is obvious that a military fascist element like Chon Tu-hwan will continuously remain in power.

It is natural that people of all strata in South Korea, considering the so-called transfer of power advocated by the puppet traitor a transformation within the current ruling circle and an attempt designed to prolong the military dictatorial regime, stubbornly protest this decision.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's ruthless suppression of their just advance after branding the advance a factor that disturbs social order and willingness to not even conceal its attempt to make another grave decision regardless of the protest against it is squirming designed to continuously remain in power, even at the cost of submerging all of South Korea in blood.

However, it can never be able to solve problems in a coercive manner. This coercive manner will only excite the stronger resistance of the people. That the struggle of students and the people in South Korea has further intensified disregarding the atrocious suppression with bayonets proves this.

Recently the U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES has also stated that suppression in South Korea is bringing about a new confrontation.

Students and the people in South Korea will never tolerate the puppets' maneuvers for long-term power. To solve the problems, it needs to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must resign from its position of power according to the coincident demand of the South Korean people.

GFTUK Chairman's Denunciation

SK010631 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Statement by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, issued in Pyongyang on 30 April--read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean ruling clique's criminal maneuvers to pursue confrontation and war by evading dialogue and easing tension have evoked unanimous indignation from all workers including our working class.

As is widely known, our side has made every sincere and possible effort to realize dialogue even by taking the South Korean side's demand into consideration. This notwithstanding, the South Korean ruling clique committed a criminal act by extensively refusing North-South dialogue.

In this connection, on 24 April, the spokesman of our State Administration Council announced a statement revealing our principle stand on North-South dialogue. This statement is a just step reflecting the will of all people including our working class. Nevertheless, the South Korean ruling clique published a so-called statement making mean excuses for its criminal anti-dialogue maneuvers while picking a fight with our side over this just step which enjoys support and sympathy at home and abroad. This clearly shows that there is no change in its antidialogue and antipeace position.

I, in the name of our working class, sternly denounce the antinational and antipeace maneuvers of the South Korean ruling clique which opposes dialogue, easing tension, and peace by putting forth such preconditions as talks on water resources and so forth.

Today the removal of political and military confrontation between the North and the South is the most urgent task which should not be delayed any longer. Because of the reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements, an acute situation in which a new war--thermonuclear war--may break out at any moment even by any accidental cause has been created in our country.

If such a situation is intact, a new war will certainly break out and no one will be able to speak about North-South dialogue or reunification. Thus, our people can never evade the irretrievable calamities. Therefore, the North and South must mutually prevent such an unfortunate event from occurring at any cost and should work out decisive measures which can practically relax the state of tension, instead of merely giving lip-service to easing tension.

Our side proposed high-level political and military talks to discuss and resolve the problem of eliminating the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South and made concessions and expressed magnanimity to enable our proposal to be achieved while taking a tender attitude toward the South Korean side's deliberate provocations. All this proceeded from the sheer desire to relax tension and prevent the danger of war at any cost.

If the South Korean ruling clique is truly interested in resuming the dialogue in many fields which has been suspended and in eliminating the danger of a new war which is increasing by the minute, it would have already responded in any field [onogoserado imi unghae nawassol gosida] to the sincere and magnanimous proposals we repeatedly have made.

However, it refused even the high-level talks which it itself put forth, running counter to the desire and expectations at home and abroad, by adhering to the theory of a step-by-step manner just like the former Yusin dictator. Thus, it fully revealed to the entire world its true intention to pursue only confrontation and war, extensively denying North-South dialogue.

In actuality, when talks were scheduled to discuss the issues of eliminating the state of tension including the issue of suspending large-scale military exercises against the opposite side, the South Korean bellicose elements challenged our effort to ease tension by staging the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise together with the United States. Even before this exercise ended, they staged a new large-scale war exercise commotion codenamed "Ttanggapol-87" by mobilizing 3 million-strong regular army and civilian armed forces.

All this clearly showed that dialogue and easing tension laudly raved about by the South Korean ruling clique are nothing but falsehood and deception and that it only pursues confrontation and war.

The South Korean ruling clique can never evade the responsibility for refusing dialogue and aggravating the danger of war nor can it conceal its nature as destroyer of dialogue and violator of peace.

History will certainly make a stern judgment against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which pursues confrontation and war by refusing North-South dialogue.

[Dated] 30 April 1987, Pyongyang

Plot for Long-term Power Denounced

SK041259 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 2 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Farce To Falsify the Will of the People To Stay in Power Forever"]

[Text] It has been said that a so-called breakfast prayer meeting for the state was held on 1 May in Seoul with the puppet prime minister No Sin-yong and DJP chairman No Tae-u, and others in attendance. This meeting was a religious function that was obviously sponsored by the authorities in light of its participants and advocated title.

The so-called sermon delivered at this meeting further blatantly revealed their intention behind holding the meeting. The sermon noted that the

traitor Chon Tu-hwan is making every effort to achieve a peaceful transfer of power for the first time in South Korea. It further noted some kind of opportunity and spoke highly of his decision, while praying to God to grace him as a president respected forever.

This is a ridiculous farce which can even make an ox burst its yoke in laughter. How on earth can traitor Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly boast about himself and attempt to fabricate public opinion to such an extent by misusing religion? This breakfast prayer meeting was a function sponsored by the authorities to fabricate public opinion to realize long-term power under the pretext of religion and is an intolerable mockery of the people and religionists in South Korea.

As has already been revealed, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called important decision, which has laid bare his attempt to prolong the fascist dictatorship under the current Constitution, faces strong opposition and rejection from the people and democratic forces in South Korea. University students in Seoul and other places in South Korea have turned out in mass struggle every day, and at the same time, the people of all strata, such as religionists, university professors, and writers, have successively joined in protest acts. Speaking of the hunger strike being staged by religionists, it first started in Kwangju and then spread to Seoul, Chonju, Wonju, and other places as time passed.

The Reunification Democratic Party, which was inaugurated in a convention on 1 May, has made clear its present goal to realize democracy and constitutional revision for a direct election system in which the president holds the real power.

Perplexed by the increasing sentiments opposed to its maneuvers for long-term power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is suppressing them in a coercive manner by strengthening its suppressive offensive on the one hand and attempting to paralyze the people's spirit of resistance and mislead public opinion by intensifying deceitful propaganda on the other.

Even in its statement issued on 30 April to mark the first anniversary of the meeting of representatives from the three parties at Chongwadae, the DJP shamelessly attempted to rationalize the political coup d'etat designed for its reassumption of power by babbling that the grave decision made under the pretext of the people and announced in the 13 April special statement has reached a national consensus. This farce of a breakfast prayer meeting conducted by the rascals is part of such a reactionary ideological offensive. If there is any difference between the meetings held in the past and this one, it is that the participants this time praised traitor Chon Tu-hwan while propagandizing the rascals' so-called personal achievements senselessly.

A so-called abstract published in English also blatantly reveals the intention to prolong the DJP's dictatorial regime as well as traitor Chon Tu-hwan's ambition for permanently maintaining power. It is necessary to recall that Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui also had their pawns stage farces similar to this one when they attempted to regain power by breaking the promises they had made.

As for propagandizing puppet Chon Tu-hwan's so-called achievements, this is a fraudulent, shameless political act. If there were some achievements attained so far by puppet Chon Tu-hwan, it would only be a sin that can never be forgiven. The rascal is a criminal who should already have been punished by the people for the great crime alone of submerging Kwangju into a sea of blood-- blood of the same race--when he seized power with the support of his U.S. imperialist master.

The crimes committed by the puppet traitor, who has rushed headlong on the road of confrontation, division, war, and fascism while selling the country and the nation outwardly and suppressing and murdering the people inwardly, during his less than 7 years in office are by far worse and more vicious than those committed by Syngman Rhee for 10 years and those by Pak Chong-hui for 18 years together. Clamoring about traitor Chon Tu-hwan's achievements is in itself a defilement of the South Korean people.

From experiences obtained in their daily lives, the South Korean people have come to understand that if they allow the Chon Tu-hwan ring to reassume power, they will be reduced to a far more miserable life of slavery under a colonial fascist rule. Moreover, they will not allow the rascals to commit the act of power robbery.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring will not be able to win the favor of the people, who have turned their backs on it, with any deceitful farces. The puppets' childish and clumsy play with propaganda will only provoke the much more fierce anger and antipathy of the South Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK011233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 30 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May commentary: "What Does the Situation After the Important Decision Show?"]

[Text] The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's special statement declaring an end to debate on constitutional amendment and a change of government under the existing Constitution has thrown South Korea into turmoil and set off new political confusion.

The special statement triggered indignation and curses among the people against the oppressors. The important decision that ended negotiation over constitutional revision has also drawn the youths and students into protest meetings and demonstration struggles against the plot to prolong the fascist dictatorship.

On 28 April approximately 44,000 students from 18 universities and colleges around the country, including Seoul, rose in antigovernment rallies and demonstration. Issuing statements, off-stage politicians denounced the puppet's measure, predicting that it would invite strong social repercussions and the stern judgment of history.

A Catholic archbishop deplored Chon Tu-hwan's decision, saying that it has brought only sorrow to the people who had hoped for the opening of a new phase through amendment of the Constitution.

Professors who have kept silent issued protest statements under joint signature and religious and judiciary personages, as well as those involved in human rights organizations, joined forces with the professors by staging a hunger strike and a sit-in struggle. Protest meetings and demonstrations continue even at this moment.

Doing away with the existing fascist Constitution, which has legalized fascist military rule, and realizing amendment of the Constitution favoring a direct presidential election system by which the voters can directly select or refuse their president is the unanimous demand of the South Korean people who aspire for democratization. This gave rise to the emergence of the call for debate on constitutional revision by politicians in February 1986 and a street campaign to collect 10 million signatures to demand amendment of the Constitution.

The campaign to collect signatures served as a detonator in promoting a mass movement for democratization and rapidly expanded into mass rallies and demonstration struggles, thereby exercising strong influence over the development of situation in South Korea. Finding it impossible to ignore such a course of development any longer, the fascist clique, which had up until then insisted on defending the current Constitution under any circumstances and suppressed the movement for constitutional revision by mobilizing armed policemen, had to change its attitude toward the issue of revising the Constitution and agreed to revise it.

However, it was not because of a willingness to revise the Constitution that the puppet clique had agreed to do it. It was only a ploy to placate the people's demand for constitutional revision and buy time for its ambitions to stay in power longer.

The billboard of constitutional revision based on a consensus has been used as a camouflage and a shield only to suppress the student movement that called for democratization and to divide off-stage political forces. It has also been used from behind the scenes as a wedge driven between off-stage political forces and to promote division among politicians through the use of bribery.

This was a deliberate scheme designed to undermine the democratic forces to render their political activities impotent and defeat political opponents in detail.

Even though the South Korean ruling clique announced an important decision designed to prolong its stay in power by taking advantage of the split in the NKDP, which weakened its political opponent, it was the wrong decision at the wrong time.

While hurriedly announcing a special statement in the belief that it was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity and puffing up with the air of a hunter who has captured a tiger, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is, in fact, a panic fear.

The ruling clique held party-government consultative meetings and meetings of national police headquarters and police commissioners in rapid succession, while the student movement is closely monitored.

Under the pretext of keeping order, tracking down someone else, and harsh punishment, statements have been issued to threaten and blackmail the people, measures have been taken to place police on a special alert posture, and a whirlwind of crackdown is being created in the streets time after time.

The scheme for long-term office being pushed by forcible means has created great confusion within the South Korean ruling clique, being at a loss amid a political crisis that is becoming more acute and social unrest.

Strife and friction over the selection of the next president are becoming intense within the DJP and those in power.

During a press conference on 24 April, a person holding the title of secretary general of the DJP announced that the presidential candidate would be picked in the party's national convention scheduled for 10 June and that in the event no one garnered more than one-tenth of the votes in the nomination at the national convention, candidates would be chosen at a meeting of central executive members.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique schemes to realize its ambitions for long-term office at all costs. The strife and friction that are becoming more acute within the ruling clique indicate that the South Korean politics will be thrown into uncontrollable turmoil and the confrontation between democracy and fascism will be led to a more grave phase.

The course of development that followed the important decision by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan has once again laid bare the puppet's attempt to stay in power indefinitely for all to see.

From the beginning, the puppets' babbling about a peaceful change of government and that he would step down from power when his term of office comes to an end has been empty talk designed to deceive public opinion. If he is willing to hand over power to someone else upon the expiration of his term of office, he would not have tried to reverse his words about debate on constitutional revision and maintain or prolong the current ruling order by wielding the fascist Constitution.

Following the important decision, even the suppressive measures have strengthened further. South Korea is now under the de facto imposition of martial law without announcement of it.

Youths, students, and people who are calling for democratization and the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship are being beaten with clubs and showered with tear gas canisters. Democratic personages are being confined to their houses, not being allowed to go out or come in, and opposition lawmakers are being interrogated on charges of involvement in criminal acts.

Opposition politicians are being painted as instigators of an attempt to overthrow the government by the use of violence and uprising.

In a statement issued on 30 April, the DJP attempted to make the content of the special statement unanimously rejected by the people appear as if it had been agreed upon in a meeting of leaders of the three major political parties held a year ago and laid bare its attempt to suppress the opposition, warning against any opposition move to oppose and reject it and threatening to consider such opposition moves antistate acts.

While spreading a theory of southward invasion, the fascist clique has refused our proposal for talks, put forward to ease tension and improve North-South relations, on the pretext of unreasonable and shopworn excuses, instigated confrontation, and is now exacerbating tension.

All such moves are something the puppet Chon Tu-hwan needs in his ambition for long-term office and the prolongation of dictatorial rule.

It is the United States that has generated a grave situation in South Korea. Even though it acts as if it is a worshipper of democracy and an advocate of human rights, it serves only as evidence that lays bare the false nature of the democracy it advocates.

It is not democracy, but how to maintain and prolong colonial rule in South Korea that interests the United States in South Korea. Whether to maintain or change a government in South Korea is determined by U.S. opinion and even such issues of whether to maintain the current Constitution or revise it is regulated by the need for colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists, who went to the length of fabricating the Yusin Constitution when the former dictator demanded the prolongation of his stay in power for a third time, had the dictator's men fire guns to eliminate the dictator, whom they no longer needed, without scruple.

It is nothing but the U.S. imperialists' behind-the-scenes control that has caused the puppet Chon Tu-hwan to walk a political tightrope--to and fro between the firm defense of the current Constitution and the posture of revising it.

Even after it had expressed regret over the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's important decision, which ended debate on constitutional revision, the U.S. ruling clique stated that it did not mean that the prospect for democratization in South Korea had been smitten.

The illogical remarks of the U.S. imperialists are a trick designed to pretend their sympathy for the South Korean people whose aspirations for constitutional revision have been trampled underfoot and to placate their antifascist struggle for democratization by pacifying them with the illusion of a prospect for democratization.

When the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle surged ahead in South Korea and the colonial ruling system faced a crisis, the U.S. imperialists disguised themselves as the aid-provider and a friend and employed a pacifist strategy in a bid to placate the people's fighting spirit, telling them that the situation would improve. However, the situation always took turns for worse instead of improving.

The South Korean people who have suffered from the iniquitous consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and fascist military rule for over 40 years will never be taken in by their double trick of healing with one hand and infecting with the [sentence not completed].

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now babbling as if it could reopen negotiation over constitutional revision based on consensus in either 1989 or 1990 after the change of government and the Olympics.

The preaching about the possibility of reopening negotiations on constitutional revision by those scheming to stay in power indefinitely after revoking debate on constitutional revision and who are now saying that they may be willing to open debate on constitutional revision after they are ensconced in power is nothing but a stark lie.

It is their deep-rooted disposition to recant a promise that they made only last night.

Nothing can be expected from the strange language of those who agreed to revise the Constitution only yesterday and turned a deaf ear today.

The South Korean ruling clique is only juggling. The South Korean puppets have once again put bayonets and tear gas canisters on the table to prolong their stay in power. Fascism is not a panacea and suppression will not solve any problem at all.

It is not because they were short of suppressive devices that the former dictators collapsed. History teaches that all oppressors perished after being judged by the people without exception.

The South Korean ruling clique should realize that as long as the fascist dictator continues to be in place, the people's resistance spirit will not go away and their struggle for freedom and democracy will not end.

The scheme for long-term office to which the Chon Tu-hwan ring clings is a copy of the machinations by the former dictator who, while repeatedly vowing that he would not stay in power, stayed in power for 18 years, until he met his tragic end, by even going so far as to revise the Constitution to pave the way for his third term of office.

The South Korean ruling clique should step down from power after abandoning its futile scheme to stay in power longer.

At present, this is the only way to bring the situation under control in South Korea.

Comment on Prayer Breakfast

SK050522 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 3 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 May commentary: "An Attempt To Raise the Popularity of a Power Usurper"]

[Text] On 1 May, a so-called prayer breakfast was held in South Korea with such political caudillos as the puppet prime minister No Sin-yong and chairman of the DJP No Tae-u in attendance.

The meeting, which was arranged in the name of a religious function and made lawful by the attendance of the puppet ruling clique, was nothing but a government-sponsored function.

In fact, sermons delivered at this prayer breakfast were fraught with such references as "a turning point that shines in the political history" or "someone who is respected," words of praise for the current ruling clique.

Branding the important decision by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who banned debate on constitutional revision and stated that he would transfer power to his successor under the current Constitution, as yet another kind of political coup d'etat, the South Korean people have now bravely joined in the struggle to oppose the traitor's scheme to remain in power.

With religious personages from all over South Korea, including Seoul, Chongju, and Kwangju, broadly participating in this struggle in such various ways as hunger strikes, rallies, and demonstrations, the struggle now attracts attention from home and abroad.

The sermons that were reportedly delivered at the prayer breakfast were a far cry from the moves made by the popular masses and an absolute majority of the religious personages.

The prayer breakfast on 1 May is now touted by the puppets as the 19th of its kind, held each year since 1968, and is a purely religious function with nothing but a religious purpose. However, this is the expression of a foolish ostrich.

In view of the choice of date and the content of the sermons, the prayer breakfast was organized with the sinister aim of raising the popularity of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is in the grip of a serious crisis in face of strong protest by the people following the publication of his important decision, and thereby ensuring his long-term office. It was also aimed at inventing a pretext

for harshly putting down the anti-government struggle of South Korean religious figures by making it appear as if the Chon Tu-hwan group enjoyed the support of religious circles.

The fact is that the sermons delivered at this religious function can persuade neither the religious figures nor the South Korean people.

As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan he is a fascist tyrant who, after usurping power after submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood for rising to seek democratization, has turned all of South Korea into a large prison through fascist military rule harsher than the Yusin rule. He is also a betrayer of the nation who stands in the way of national reunification and who offers all of South Korea as a U.S. forward nuclear base while remaining servile to the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas and war.

Also it is none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the criminal, who became fattened on countless cases of illegal transactions when the inroads and pressure from the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists rendered the economy insolvent and people were in such abject poverty.

In recent months alone, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has not only flatly refused to accept the proposal from his fellow countrymen for talks, he has also committed such treacherous acts as clinging only to anticommunist confrontation and the commotion of war, while openly declaring merciless, bayonet-wielding suppression against his political opponents and the popular masses opposed to his attempt to remain in power.

Whose respect does this wretch, who is bent on committing only antipopular and antinational criminal acts by choice, enjoy?

However, by holding a bogus government-sponsored religious function and having his own accomplishments boasted about at the meeting, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has once again laid bare the filthy appearance of a person engrossed in an attempt to remain in power.

Even though they left no stone unturned in a bid to stay in power indefinitely, such former South Korean dictators as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui perished over the course.

The outrageous acts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, not content with bayonet-wielding, is now seeking to stay in power even by enlisting cooperation from religious personages, show that their demise is not far away.

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CSO: 4110/138

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

ANTI-CHON RALLIES, MOVEMENT COMMENTED

VNA Urges Popularization of Struggle

SK301315 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Talk by commentator Kim: "Let Us Popularize the Anti-U.S. and Antidictatorial Movement"]

[Text] A fierce confrontation between national independence forces and the American aggressors and their lackeys is being waged in South Korea, a model colony of the late 20th century.

Having recognized through their colonial slavish lives over an ordeal-filled 40 years, our masses are setting the anti-U.S. fire of independence and the antifascist fire of democratization at the fortress of colonial fascism. Shouts demanding the withdrawal of the Yankees, the overthrow of the fascist and military dictatorship, and the overthrow of the murderous torture regime have fiercely thundered in Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan, and other places. This land has literally been turned from an area with no anti-U.S. struggle into an area of vehement anti-U.S. struggle. Amid the storms of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance, the fortress of U.S. colonial and fascist rule has begun to shake by the roots.

The White House and Chongwadae are flustered by our masses' sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, which has spread like wildfire. They are desperately trying to extinguish this fire for national salvation by resorting to whatever means and methods are necessary. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime, which has received a special directive from its U.S. masters, is now bent on overall fascist offensives against the patriotic masses of all walks of life. As a result, countless youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life, who have turned out in the sacred fight for national sovereignty, the right to democracy and survival, and independent reunification, have been branded as left-leaning procommunist elements and [passage indistinct] and have been arrested, tortured, and punished.

Since the beginning of April, the season of struggle, the fascist offensives of traitor Chon Tu-hwan have further intensified. Worse yet, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has nullified even its commitment to early constitutional revision, which it reluctantly agreed due to the strong pressure of the patriotic masses of all walks of life demanding the abolition of the fascist evil law, and has openly revealed its wild ambition for long-term power. The present [passage indistinct] is at a grim crossroad that determines whether our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation will be stifled under the pressure of fascist white terrorism or whether they will reject oppression and steadily struggle to win final victory.

[Passage indistinct] is the road of death, and [passage indistinct]. The more viciously the reactionary fascist offensive is intensified, the more valiantly our masses should struggle to counter them with invincible bravery, thus winning final victory.

Victory lies in popularizing the struggle. The anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation is a confrontation of strength with the Yankee aggressors and a handful of fascists chopping the masses in their bosom. It goes without saying that all the masses of all walks of life who desire independence, democracy, reunification, and the right to survival, should unite as one to win victory in this confrontation. No one in the world can prune the strength of the united masses based on a single will. This is the heavenly truth verified by history. Therefore, the popularization of struggle must be expedited to check the white terrorism of fascism, converge the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial forces for national salvation, and lead our mass resistance to victory.

Realizing the popularization of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation is an urgent demand of the South Korean mass movement. Today a mass struggle against the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. aggressors and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group is being intensified further than ever before in South Korea in conformity with the demands of the times when the anti-U.S. cause of independence has surfaced, and its range is broadening daily.

Yet, it is not too much to say that this struggle has not spread into a nationwide struggle and has not far transcended the boundary of the struggle of students and other strata. This situation facing the South Korean mass movement urgently demands that the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance be promoted into a nationwide struggle at an early date. Indeed, whoever loves the country and the nation and aspires for independence, democracy, and reunification should turn out in the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation in response to the demands of the times and the fellow countrymen.

Awakening the masses to the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence is a prerequisite to popularizing the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial resistance for national salvation. Only the masses who have been awakened to the inevitability, justness, and method of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for

national salvation are able to willingly and voluntarily participate in nation-saving resistance designed to overthrow the Yankee aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group. This is why the anti-J.S. and antifascist resistance for democracy should begin with awakening a broad range of masses to the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence. Therefore, expanding the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation into a broad mass struggle is [passage indistinct].

Organizing the masses is also one of the basic requirements for realizing the popularization of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle. Only when the organization of the masses is realized can a broad range of masses be (?united) as powerful militant forces and the struggle [passage indistinct]. Therefore, intense efforts should be made to solidly unite workers around the fighting organizations of workers, peasants around the fighting organizations of peasants, youths and students around the student movement organizations, and religious men around the fighting organization of religious people, and to form a wide-ranging combined organization of solidarity that embraces various classes and strata. Also, the existing fighting organizations that have been destroyed by the fascist clique should be urgently saved and reinforced.

Holding correct slogans is important to popularizing the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation. However just they may be, such slogans as turning away from the masses' level of knowledge, the degree of their preparedness, and the demands of their living, or ignoring the tenor of a mass movement cannot enjoy a favorable response among our masses. Therefore, fighting slogans should arouse the sympathy of the masses thoroughly by taking the degree of the masses; preparedness, the urgent demands of their living, and the tenor of the mass movement into account.

Constantly improving the forms of struggle in an innovative manner constitutes the key to the success of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. No matter how just the goal of a mass struggle may be, if the form of the mass struggle fails to win support from the masses, the struggle cannot achieve its desired goal.

Furthermore, an adventurous and ultra-leftist form of struggle will result not only in seceding the masses from the ranks of struggle and in [passage indistinct] the enemies, but also in frustrating the legal struggle. Therefore, we must adopt not an adventurous and ultra-leftist form of struggle, but an active form of struggle that can be acceptable to everyone.

The fascist ring has blocked even small rallies and demonstrations by mobilizing all available police forces. During such a situation, we cannot deal blows to the fascist clique by means of demonstration only, and we cannot ensure the continuity of the mass struggle nor can we let the broad masses of all strata participate in the struggle. This is why we need to create a new form of struggle suitable to the present situation.

Therefore, we must adopt such forms of struggle suitable and conducive to resolving the difficult situation that prevails as student strikes, general strikes at plants and enterprises, boycotts of purchases, denying viewing of television stations, and refusing to participate in government-sponsored functions. Vigorously waging the joint and combined struggle among patriotic masses of all strata precisely constitutes the road of popularizing the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

The patriotic masses of all strata must turn out in the struggle for national salvation to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring, and to build a new society in which independence and democracy have been achieved, transcending differences in ideologies, political views, political parties, religions, and property.

Along with this, they must vigorously wage the joint and combined anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy. By vigorously waging the struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for long-term office, they must trigger a second 19 April uprising and a second Kwangju uprising in this land.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring's offensive against patriotic and democratic forces is nothing but the last-ditch struggle of those who have met ruin,

All patriotic masses who love justice and truth must unanimously rise in the national salvation resistance to further expedite the ruin of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring.

VNS on Direction of Student Movement

SK300803 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1200 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Unattributed special article: "The Present Status of the Student Struggle and Its Direction"]

[Text] Today, the current convulsive political situation, which stands at the crossroads of revision of constitution or the maintenance of it, is becoming more acute because of the confrontation and clashes between the democratic patriotic forces and the treacherous fascist forces. The Chon Tu-hwan group, which is running fast alone without rivals only for the sake of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] while running counter to the era and public opinion, has assumed a full-scale scorched-earth offensive against the democratic, patriotic forces even by discarding the mask of constitutional revision.

However, with Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April so-called important decision as the momentum--a decision in which he exposed his wicked design for long-term power--the heightened struggle fever of the students, which has been in the making to seek a crater of struggle like lava just short of flowing over even under the frantic suppression, has begun to erupt like a volcano. After that,

the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the patriotic students to frustrate the plot for long-term power by the Chon Tu-hwan group spread like wildfire throughout the country.

Furthermore, in synchronization with the 10 April righteous uprising, the hot-blooded students are raising such shouts of anger as "Overthrow the military dictatorship, which is attempting long-term power" and "The United States, which is supporting the military dictatorship, must withdraw," and are carrying out a desperate offensive and defensive warfare of now advancing, now retreating with the oppressive police forces every day on campuses in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and other places throughout the country.

What is noteworthy in the student struggle which has been continuously waged without frustration or stagnation even under fascist suppression is to wage a constant anti-U.S. struggle to end U.S. intervention and regain national sovereignty under the banner of independence as well as to wage the vigorous antifascist struggle to overthrow the dictatorship. At the same time, another notable fact in the struggle of our students is waging the struggle through an all-out confrontation against the pro-U.S. dictatorial forces with an indomitable will even under the unprecedented fascist suppression.

However, in view of the demand of reality in which the most priority task assigned to the masses is the anti-U.S. cause of converting society into one governed by independence, it can be said that the student struggle is not being waged at a due level.

To break the deadlock created at present and open a new phase of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, the students should play their role without reserve as a mainforce unit designed to open a breakthrough toward the struggle. To do this, they should further strengthen the three struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification. Above all, they should daringly wage the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Anti-U.S. national liberation is the masses' life-and-death demand, which runs from the colonial nature of South Korea, and is a shortcut to resolving all problems. For this reason, they should constantly wage the struggle to oppose the U.S. aggressors by adopting the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as the basis, and, in particular, concentrate the spear of attack on frustrating the more conspicuous U.S. interference and intervention in South Korean domestic affairs.

It is notable that due to the U.S. behind-the-scene manipulation of and intervention in domestic affairs, the disruption of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], a major opposition party, has taken place after its having been divided and alienated from within. And Chon Tu-hwan, suspending the constitutional revision debate under the pretext of this disruption, has issued a so-called special press statement which exposed his wild ambition for long-term power.

Reality urgently demands that the students further strengthening the struggle to oppose the U.S. intervention in South Korean political affairs, and develop

this struggle into a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle after linking it with the struggle of opposing the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open its domestic markets and with the antiwar and antinuclear struggle. At the same time, the students should further daringly wage the antidictatorial struggle for democracy designed to overthrow the fascist dictatorship and realise social democracy.

The basic target of the antidictatorial struggle at present is to provide a prerequisite for abolishing the pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime and realizing social democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is the cruelest fascist dictatorial group, far exceeding previous fascist dictators in violence and unscrupulousness. Even after the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen have continuously committed murderous brutal torture against democratic students and those involved in the democratic labor movement.

This was especially true on 13 April, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan effected a coup d'etat without the sound of gunfire by declaring the so-called important decision of giving up the constitutional revision debate--a decision designed to prolong his power--under the pretext of a peaceful transfer of government under the present Constitution. This is an all-out challenge and the unpardonable act of the theft of power against our masses, who demand a direct presidential election system and democracy. Democracy will never be realized without removing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, which is running amok in prolonging its power against public opinion.

Our patriotic students who aspire for independence and democracy should daringly wage the struggle to check and frustrate the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers to maintain the present Constitution and permanently remain in power. At the same time, they should link the struggle to abolish the systems of torture, release the arrested students, oppose frontline military training for university students, achieve freedom on campuses, and guarantee the laboring masses the rights to exist, with the abovementioned struggle and develop it into a mass struggle.

Reunification of the fatherland is the long-cherished desire of all the masses and the highest priority task assigned to the nation. To achieve reunification of the fatherland, it is necessary to replace anticommunism as state policy--the basis and justification for the existence of the colonial fascist system--with reunification as state policy and create an atmosphere favorable to national reconciliation.

Students should continuously and daringly wage the struggle to resolutely oppose and reject the pro-communist fabrication, pro-communist suppression maneuvers for South-North confrontation; maneuvers for anti-North intrigue; maneuvers for unilaterally hosting the 1988 Olympics in Seoul; and maneuvers to fabricate two Koras which have been further atrociously committed during recent days by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group in the face of the increasing desire for reunification among our masses, as well as the struggle to recognize the North without prejudice and achieve the freedom to discuss reunification.

To raise the flame of pan-national struggle for national salvation to accelerate the reunification of the country--a constant aspiration of the current masses--by achieving social independence and democracy, students should consciously awaken and organize the masses and popularize the struggle. Above all, they should further concentrate on consciously awakening the masses of all strata.

The kernel of their work of consciously awakening the masses is to firmly consolidate the immortal *chuche* idea as an ideological cornerstone. The fundamental coordinates in their work to consciously awaken the masses are to spiritually arm the masses with a consciousness of national independence. Moreover, the pending duty imposed on them is to foster anti-U.S. consciousness and anti-dictatorial democratic consciousness, as well as the ideology for grand national unity.

Realizing their heavy duties, imposed before history and the masses, the students--as the pioneers of the times and young intellectuals--should adopt the literary works of the great President Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il as textbooks in consciousness awakening work, avidly read them, and widely spread them among the masses of all strata.

At the same time, after going down among the masses of all strata, they, with various ways and methods, should have the masses recognize the invasive and plunderous nature of the United States, the colonial nature of South Korea, and the pro-U.S. and submissive reactionary nature of the military dictatorial group and, thus, have them actively wage the struggle to oppose the United States and the military dictatorial group.

In a bid to vigorously wage the struggle for national salvation to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, it should accelerate the organizational unity of the masses, as well as carry out the work of consciously awakening them. Unity is the source of strength and the key to victory for the oppressed masses.

The present reality in which confrontation between the democratic, patriotic forces and the fascist, nation-selling forces is becoming more acute with the passage of time urgently demands more than ever that systematic concentration and unity be achieved.

Students should actively protect student activists from the enemy's wholesale roundup for search and arrest to expand the core ranks of the student movement while bringing up rather larger numbers from among the movement core through the practice of struggle. At the same time, they should firmly guarantee uniformity and the unitary nature of the leadership by putting in good order and supplementing in a timely manner the destroyed struggle organizations and by forming nation-wide struggle organizations.

Realizing the popularization of the struggle is a decisive guarantee that can break the current deadlock and open a new phase for the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle.

At the time, as the Chon Tu-hwan group attempts to thoroughly obliterate the student movement in a conciliatory, but suppressive manner, it is necessary to maintain an uncompromising struggle spirit and wage a massive struggle.

To popularize the struggle, the students should make the struggle ranks not a minority but the majority and expand these ranks to a million by correctly presenting slogans and creating and utilizing massive struggle means and methods that arouse sympathy and a response from the masses and that can be accepted by them. Moreover, they should daringly wage a massive joint and collective struggle after closely linking the student struggle with the struggle of the masses of all strata, including workers and peasants.

Although our masses' struggle for national salvation is arduous, its victory is certain. At an important historic point in time when they should open a new aspect of the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation, the students should unfold the new aspect along the road of struggle for national salvation by demonstrating once again their intrepidity and indomitable vigor.

University Professors' Statement Supported

SK051133 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South
Korea 1000 GMT 4 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour I will talk about a statement issued by Seoul National University [SNU] professors in opposition to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 13 April important decision.

As you know, on 1 May 122 SNU professors, including professors Han Wan-sang, Paek Nak-chong, and Yi In-ho, issued a statement entitled "Our Views on the Present Situation" under the situation in which university professors had been daily issuing statements against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 13 April important decision.

In their statement, the SNU professors said: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 13 April important decision to discontinue the work of revising the Constitution greatly disappointed the people. Without revising the current Constitution, democratization and a genuine sense of advancement, which all the people aspire for, cannot be achieved.

In their statement, they asserted: The earlier constitutional amendment the better. A peaceful transfer of power should be achieved in accordance with a new democratic constitution and a fair election law.

In view of the demands of the people and the responsibility and duty of intellectuals, these assertions clarified in the statement are very just.

Today our people demand that the incumbent fascist constitution, a version of the Yusin constitution fabricated by traitor Pak Chong-hui with a view to remaining in power until his death, be abolished, a democratic constitution be legislated, and a genuine democratic government serving the people be established through a fair election under such a democratic constitution.

However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan refused these demands of the people, even froze the deceptive debate over constitutional revision on 13 April, and issued a so-called special statement in which he stated that the next president would be elected in accordance with the present Constitution. This 13 April special statement issued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is nothing but a political coup d'etat without gun shots.

For this reason, the masses of all walks of life are daily waging a fierce struggle, demanding the withdrawal of the 13 April important decision and crying for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan group. Therefore, whoever recognizes these political aspirations and expectations of our people cannot remain in silence. Furthermore, the university professors, highest-level intellectuals, are assigned the responsibility and duty of perceiving the pain of society before anyone else, of discerning why and to what extent society suffers from pain, and of presenting ways for remedying the pain. In other words, genuine intellectuals should pay deeper attention to affairs which the masses are interested in, feel a sense of responsibility for solving the realistic problems, and take the lead in fulfilling this responsibility. In a nutshell, the successive statements of countless university professors, including SNU professors, contain the will of the people not to tolerate the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group for long-term power and their resolve to fulfill their responsibility of being genuine intellectuals. Nothing can bar this will of the people and stout resolve of university professors.

Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan group must withdraw the so-called 13 April important decision at once and step down from power as unanimously demanded by our people.

/6662

CSO: 4110/138

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES MILITARY EXERCISES IN SOUTH

SK060539 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Provocative Commotions"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have announced that comprehensive unconventional warfare exercises codenamed "Piho-87" and "Myolgong-87" will be staged in South Korea's Kyonggi and Kangwon provinces from 6 to 9 May. According to the announcement, these military exercises, which they say will be staged to cope with someone else's provocations against the South, will include the participation of the puppet army units, police forces, homeland reserve units, and civil defense units. According to the announcement, these exercises will also include various forms of night drills to completely defeat someone else's provocations.

As has already been reported, from 22 to 25 April the puppets staged such comprehensive unconventional warfare exercises as an anti-aerial infiltration operation exercise; a defensive operation exercise; and a chemical, biological, and radiological operation exercise under the codename "Ttangbol-87" over the entire area of South Korea south of the Han River, mobilizing the puppet army units, the puppet police forces, homeland defense reserve units, and civil defense units, with total participants numbering more than 3 million.

We cannot overlook that having repeatedly staged various provocative war exercise commotions against us even before the smell of powder of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise has vanished, the puppets are now going to stage the exercise "Myolgong-87." Such military exercise commotions are not only an expression of the frenzy of the puppets to seek confrontation and war, but also an intolerable challenge and a provocation against us.

The puppets' clamoring about someone else's infiltration designed to hinder the Olympics and the like is indeed a shameless and fabricated propaganda.

It is our consistent stand to resolve the question of national reunification through dialogue and negotiations, not through armed action. This stand has clearly been proven by our numerous peace proposals.

This year alone, proceeding from the desire to alleviate tension at any cost and arrange a new turning point for peace and peaceful reunification, we have made every possible sincere effort to bring success to dialogue while taking into consideration even the assertions of the South side.

We have exerted patient efforts to realize the cohosting the Olympics by the North and South in the interests of national harmony and national reunification. The puppets' slandering against us, while clamoring about hindrance and provocation, is nothing but nagging, like a thief turning on the victim.

Reviewing the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise this year, we can easily find that its character was unprecedentedly offensive and adventurous.

On 4 May, in a report on the so-called state affairs at the puppet National Assembly, the puppet prime minister babbled that he would establish military measures against someone else's water offensive operation. Thus, he has laid bare the puppet clique's intention of seeking confrontation, using our peaceful construction as an excuse.

Furthermore, the puppets are concocting a new plot to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion by holding a so-called annual security consultative meeting with their U.S. bosses in Washington from 5 to 7 May.

The war exercise commotions codenamed "Piho" and "Myolgong", which stage, are precisely part of their line of confrontation and war designed not only to test the wartime mobilization posture of the puppet army, police forces, homeland defense reserve units, and civil defense units, but also to complete their wartime mobilization system.

The reason why the puppets have assumed the attitude of rejecting all North-South dialogues with various unreasonable excuses has this time become clear. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of bellicose elements who are seeking confrontation, tension, and war while challenging dialogue, detente, and peace.

The war exercise commotions that the puppets are going to kick off this time are also a scheme designed to block the increasing number of voices of independence and democracy in South Korea today.

Today in South Korea, the struggle of youths, students, and people of all strata against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's decision to prolong his fascist and dictatorial rule is being vigorously waged. This struggle will be further intensified as the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising draws near.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to divert the eyes of the indignation of the South Korean people elsewhere by kicking up war exercise commotions under the signboard of anticommunism and to threaten the South Korean people to not rise in the struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring by creating a war-like atmosphere. However, the puppets have foolishly miscalculated. The commotion of confrontation and war will never open a way out for them. It will result in creating hatred and condemnation among the people at home and abroad and expendite their ruin. The puppets should not act indiscreetly.

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CSO: 4110/138

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

VNS ON LILLEY'S MEETING WITH NKDP LAWMAKER

SK020807 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 1 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary I will talk about U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley's brazen-faced interference in the domestic affairs of South Korea.

As have successive U.S. ambassadors to South Korea, Lilley is also deeply meddling in the domestic affairs of South Korea while controlling the shape of political developments in South Korea from behind the scenes.

Lilley met with NKDP lawmaker Yi Chol-sung for 2 hours in the house of the political councillor of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on 28 April. This was no ordinary meeting.

Although the particulars of the meeting have not been disclosed, the two reportedly discussed the political situation in South Korea following Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 13 April important decision and the bilateral relationship between Seoul and Washington.

Not content with his hurried meetings with leaders of the dictatorial regime and the presidents of the South Korean opposition parties, Lilley met with such a worthless man as Yi Chol-sung to discuss things under their breath. This clearly shows that Lilley is not only meddling deep in the domestic affairs of South Korea, but also controlling the shape of the political situation from behind the scenes.

It is no longer a secret that to date politics in South Korea have been manipulated and controlled from behind the scenes according to a U.S. scenario designed to maintain the U.S. colonial system in South Korea. It was the United States that instigated the Chon Tu-hwan group to harshly suppress the struggle of the masses of all walks of life for democratization and constitutional revision that favors direct presidential election system so as to have its bill for a parliamentary cabinet system approved by forcible means. It was also U.S. interference and its behind-the-scene control that hoodwinked some 10 NKDP lawmakers, including Yi Chol-sung, into splitting with the NKDP through bribery.

Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April important decision, which has laid bare his wicked intent to prolong his stay in power under current Constitution after banning debate on constitutional revision by using the division of the NKDP as an excuse, was made public only after it was approved by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley at the order of the White House.

Just as former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen controlled the great massacre in Kwangju in May 1980 and then positioned Chon Tu-hwan to take power, Lilley is now controlling the Chon Tu-hwan group from behind the scenes so that he can remain in power through a coup d'etat without firing a single shot.

That Lilley talked with Yi Chol-sung in hushed tones while detecting public sentiment following Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April important decision shows how wild the United States has become in its bid to maintain the colonial dictatorial rule in South Korea and that it leaves no stone unturned toward this end.

When viewed in this light, it becomes clear that it is impossible to achieve national independence, the people's democratic and civil rights, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country until the U.S. occupation and colonial domination of South Korea are swept away, and that the United States is the basic obstacle that stands in the way of our people's aspirations for independence, democratization, and reunification, not to mention our people's sworn enemy.

Although U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley busies himself going from one place to another, employing all sorts of tricks and plots, to bring the colonial ruling system, now faced with a serious crisis, under control and to rescue the fascist dictatorial regime, no force on earth can stop the advance of our people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation to sweep away the colonial rule and overthrow the dictatorial rule in our country.

Our people will bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule and interference in the domestic affairs of South Korea and drive out the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea by stubbornly staging a pan-national anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of resistance by strong unity.

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CSO: 4110/138

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO AFGHAN LEADER

SK010723 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, has sent a congratulatory message to the party and state leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the victory in the Afghan April Revolution.

The congratulatory message reads:

Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]; Comrade Haji Mohammad Chamkani, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA,

Kabul

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the victory in the Afghan April Revolution, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and myself, extend warm congratulations to you, and through you, to the PDPA Central Committee and to the Revolutionary Council, the government, and the people of the DRA.

Since the victory in the revolution, the Afghan people have protected revolutionary gains by overcoming many difficulties under the PDPA leadership and attained many successes in their struggle to build a new society.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, expressing my belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries will be further consolidated and developed, heartily wish you and the people of your country greater success in the work designed to realize national conciliation and unity and to build a free, democratic, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

[Dated] 26 April, 1987. Pyongyang

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CSO: 4110/138

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

DAILY DISPUTES SOUTH'S REPORTS ON AFRICAN INVOLVEMENT

SK020419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 25 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 26 April commentary: "Whom Do They Dare Cry Down?"]

[Text] The subsidized radios of the South Korean puppet clique have recently engaged in loud rackets to cry us down. Quoting so-called reports from Paris, London, Brussels, and so forth, these radios made absurd allegations that we have made military infiltration into some African countries and are sending there a lot of weapons and military personnel, training their troops and lording it over as a protective army, serving someone's strategy.

The South Korean puppets are certainly very good at forging, fabrication, and slander. The radios pretended to quote reports from various sources, but the contents of the reports are the exact duplicate of the rackets staged against us by the persons in puppet authority and their masters. This enables one to know that the source of the reports is the puppets themselves after all.

The allegations spread by the South Korean puppets' subsidized radios contain a wicked scheme to drive a wedge between our country and the Third World countries.

Our country makes it a firm policy to establish its relations with other countries based on the publicly acknowledged principles of international relations, and consistently adheres to such a policy. Our relations with the African countries are no exception.

We have formed friendly and cooperative relations with the African countries in many fields--political, economic, and cultural--on the principles of independence, mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit, and are continuously developing them. However, we have no relations with these countries in military fields, nor do we feel any necessity for it. Therefore, the allegations on our military infiltration and lording it over as a protective army of the African countries are far from possible and they are nothing but a groundless rumor.

Our republic is a thoroughly independent country which formulates and executes policies based on its own belief and independent judgment, and regards

independence as the matter of utmost importance. The entire world acknowledged this. Furthermore, it is impossible for us to infiltrate militarily into Africa in accordance with someone's strategy. Such an act can be done only by the imperialists and their puppets.

As for military infiltration and lording it over in the African countries and the Third World countries, this is the vicious act of aggression habitually and persistently attempted by the imperialists and colonialists, including the United States. This is the source of the continuous tension on the African Continent imposing misery, suffering, and sacrifices on the people there.

It is well known that the South Korean puppets are second to none in helping in such military moves of the imperialists. During the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Vietnam war, the South Korean puppets played the role of cannon fodder and shock brigade and committed the devilish atrocities of brutally slaughtering the Vietnamese people. In the Middle East war, which the Israeli Zionists started, they made themselves notorious for the military exploits with which they assisted these aggressors militarily. Today, in conspiracy with their masters and in collusion with the racists and Zionists, they show enmity toward the African people's liberation struggle for freedom and independence and the struggle of the people on this continent for securing national independence, and obstruct such struggles in many ways.

It is a mean and ridiculous tactic for the South Korean puppets--who faithfully serve the imperialists attempting to lord it over the African Continent--to slander someone with false allegations, attempting to conceal what they have done. By so doing, the puppets are attempting to cry down our international prestige and to frighten the peoples of the African countries to damage the good relations between us and them. They are making a foolish attempt to hide their nature as pitiful stooges and filthy and wicked servants who faithfully serve the imperialists' aggressive policy as an instrument of the imperialists and to extricate themselves from the situation in which they are isolated and rejected by the African people and to push ahead with so-called Third World diplomacy. This is an intolerable defilement to the African people and a mockery of the world's conscience.

No matter what tactics they may employ, the South Korean puppets cannot hide their true colors as a stooge of imperialism and an enemy to the Third World countries, the African countries.

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CSO: 4110/138

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

COMMENTARY ASSAILS DJP STATEMENT ON RDP

SK050703 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 4 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "A Vicious Challenge to the Nation's Aspirations for Reunification"]

[Text] According to news reports, on 2 May traitor Chon Tu-hwan's private political party the DJP issued a so-called statement picking a fight with the newly inaugurated opposition party.

In the statement, the DJP, slandering the remarks made by the president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] by referring to them as an expression of a real intention to wrest power through violent revolution, denounced the platform of this party, which claimed national reunification to be a task of national history transcending political ideologies and systems, calling it an act that undermined the national consensus.

This, an intolerable challenge to the national aspirations for reunification, has once again laid bare the splittist nature of the puppets for all to see. Because of the U.S. imperialists' and their running dogs' splittist scheme our fatherland has remained without achieving reunification for as long as a new generation has grown up to be an old generation since its division into the North and South. Our people, who have suffered the tragedy of national division for over 40 years, ardently hope for national reunification, and their aspirations for national reunification are becoming stronger.

Under circumstances in which the North and South have different ideologies and systems and have cultivated unrelenting distrust and strife between them, the only way to achieve national reunification is for the North and South to dissolve the mutual distrust and misunderstanding and achieve great national unity by transcending differences in thoughts, ideologies, and systems. There is no other way.

Ahy Korean man of conscience who feels pain at the thought of national division and who genuinely hopes for national reunification will find no reason to oppose it. What is more, the reunification question, the nation's paramount task, cannot be something that can be monopolized by any certain person or political party.

Nevertheless, the puppets picked a fight with the platform of the opposition party which reflects the people's aspirations for reunification, thus revealing their stand denying reunification. By so doing, the puppets have revealed their wicked intentions to seek reunification through winning over and annihilating communism.

It was no accident that the puppet clique has recently refused to accept our generous and flexible proposal for talks with an unfair excuse. Not only are the puppets rushing on a path leading to confrontation and war by refusing dialogue, but also they are dreaming about defeating and annihilating communism while stifling the people's discussion of reunification under the pretext of anticommunism being the national policy.

That the DJP attacked the opposition party's platform centered around a reunification policy in a so-called statement is in itself an expression of such an antireunification and antipeace policy. By so doing, the DJP has also made it clear that it is a group of antinational elements that pursue only confrontation and war rather than peaceful reunification of the country and relaxation of tension.

The goal behind the DJP's vicious attack on the opposition party's program for reunification is as clear as broad daylight. In defiance of the puppets' persistent anticommunist maneuvers, the spirit of aspiring for reunification is growing higher among the youths, students, and people than at any previous time. In addition, the newly inaugurated RDP has vowed that it will do its utmost for reunification and is now winning positive support from among the people. Feeling uneasy at this, the puppets are now scheming to keep the national division in effect and subdue the spirit of aspiring for reunification which is surging forward among the people at whatever cost.

The criminal scheme by the puppets who have challenged the nation's aspirations for reunification will never be tolerated. However, whatever scheme the puppet clique may employ, it can never stop the surging spirit of the off-stage democratic forces and people for reunification. The puppets' scheme as such will only cause the indignation and protest of the people to grow and will end up in hastening their own demise. The puppets should clearly understand this.

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CSO: 4110/138

BRIEFS

GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN HAVANA--According to a report, the sixth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 was held from 20 to 26 April in Havana, the capital of Cuba. Present at the meeting were the delegation of our country, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun; delegates from approximately 100 Asian, African, and Latin American countries; and delegates from international and regional organizations. Discussed at the meeting were the issue of foreign debt; the issue of reorganizing the current unfair international economic system and establishing a fair new system; and the issue of further developing economic cooperation among developing countries. A "Havana declaration" and a final economic document were adopted at the meeting. Also adopted at the meeting were five resolutions denouncing the racial discrimination policy of South Africa, opposing the trade embargo against Cuba, Libya, and Nicaragua, and calling for support for these countries. Prior to this meeting, the delegates of the member countries of the Group of 77 held regional meetings in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Costa Rica. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Apr 87 SK] /6662

U.S. AERIAL ESPIONAGE REPORTED--The U.S. imperialist aggressors successively committed aerial espionage. The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of our country at around 1111 [0211 GMT] today, thereby committing aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic. Such aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialists numbered 13 cases in April, three cases more than in March. This shows that the U.S. imperialists more viciously committed aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic, while staging the aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise in earnest. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 29 Apr 87 SK] /6662

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